The Irish Times

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

Vol. II. No. 373 — SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED 1 6 0} — DUBLIN, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1860. — PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
Last Seven Nights of Miss LYDIA THOMPSON.
On THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, JULY 14,
The performance will commence with the Celebrated Drama of WALLACE THE HERO OF SCOTLAND.
Wallace - - Mr. G Vincent
Marian - - Miss A. Parker
After which the Laughable Farce, entitled A MIDDY ASHORE.
Harry Halcyon - - Miss Lydia Thompson
Tom Cringle - - Mr. R. Webb
To be followed by the Laughable Interlude, entitled PAS DE FASCINATION.
Katherine Kloper - - Miss Lydia Thompson
To conclude with the Drama, by Mr. Charles Webb, Comedian, entitled THE VAGRANT, HIS WIFE, AND FAMILY.
Pierre Malliaird - - Mr. G. Vincent
Therese - - Miss A. Parker
Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal, 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

HENGLER'S EQUESTRIAN PALACE, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.
Open every Evening at a quarter-past Seven, commencing at a quarter to Eight o'clock.
OPEN FOR A SHORT TIME LONGER.
THIS DAY (SATURDAY) JULY 14th, DAY PERFORMANCE,
Commencing at half-past Two o'clock. The Evening Entertainments at a quarter to Eight o'clock, as usual.
Great and Deserved Popularity of the Newly Engaged Artists! Engagement and First Appearance of the Celebrated Lyrical Hibernian Jester, CHARLES WATSON.
MONDAY, JULY 16th, and during the Week, Will be produced the Gorgeous Eastern Spectacle of Lord Byron's MAZEPPA; OR, THE WILD HORSE OF THE DESERT. With New and Appropriate Dresses, Banners, &c.
N.B.—This piece has been for the last month in active preparation, the Manager being determined to do justice to one of the best Equestrian Spectacles ever produced.
TUESDAY, JULY 17th,
Under the Patronage of the Gentlemen of the Phoenix Club.
Prices of Admission:—Stalls (select), 3s; Boxes, 2s; Second Class and Promenade, 1s; Gallery, 6d. Children under Twelve Years of Age, Half price to all parts except the Gallery.
Second price at Nine o'clock to Stalls and Boxes, Pit and Promenade.
Director and Proprietor .. .. Mr. CHARLES HENGLER.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.
Lessee—Mr. T. KIRBY.
This week an entire change of performance. Extraordinary success of M. Huline in his Comic Entertainment of the Man Monkey. Engagement of Mr. T. Cooke, for his astonishing gymnastic feats. The amusing Marionettes.
The City of Dublin Bell-ringers.
Mr. Harris, the Wizard of the World, with a variety of incredible performances in the Magic Art.
Mr. Frazer, the Renowned Buffo Singer, with a variety of mirth-stirring songs.
Miss Martinez, the fascinating Danseuse.
This Evening Mr. Huline will introduce his New Comic Entertainment, entitled, "Pug in Petticoats," in which the entire ballet corps will appear.
To conclude at 10 o'clock with a Magnificent Display of FIREWORKS by Mr. Kirby, pyrotechnist to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.
Gardens open at 7 o'clock.
Admission to Gardens, 1s.; Reserved Seats in Concert Hall, 6d. Promenade free.
The Lessee reserves the right of excluding objectionable persons.

DUBLIN AND GLASGOW STEAM PACKET COMPANY.—A Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, for the half-year ending 31st May last, will be paid the Proprietors of the above Company, at the Office, North Wall, on or after 1st proximo.
(By order) ANDREW TAYLOR, Secretary.
Dublin, 13th July, 1860.

INVENTORS' ASSISTANCE COMPANY (LIMITED) PATENTS OBTAINED AND DESIGNS REGISTERED. IRISH OFFICE, NORTH-WEST CHAMBERS, 4, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY.

METROPOLITAN HALL. OPEN UNION PRAYER MEETING (God willing) on This (SATURDAY) Evening, JULY 14, at 8 o'clock; also in the DORSET INSTITUTION, Sackville-street, at 2 o'clock each day, excepting Tuesday and Saturday, when the Meetings are held in the METROPOLITAN HALL.—You are invited.

METROPOLITAN HALL. SPECIAL SERVICES.
SUNDAY NEXT, 3 o'clock Afternoon, Sermon by the Rev. DAVID HARDING.
Subject—"The Glory of the Gospel."
MONDAY NEXT, 8 o'clock p.m., Prayer and Praise, by different Clergymen.
WEDNESDAY NEXT, 8 o'clock p.m., Sermon.
Admission Free to the Clergy and People of all Religious Denominations.
Hymn Books at the door.
THE SAVIOUR'S PROMISE.
"Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there AM I (Jesus) in the midst of them."—Matt. xviii. 20.

DUBLIN PROVIDENCE HOME, 37, CHARLEMONT-STREET.
President—Right Hon. the Earl of Erne.
Patrons—Earl of Lanesborough, Earl of Enniskillen, the Lord Bishop of Meath, the Lord Bishop of Kilmore.
Patronesses—The Countess of Eglinton, the Countess of Lanesborough, the Countess of Erne, the Lady Cremorne, the Lady Ashtown, the Lady Catherine Sanderson, the Lady C. Crichton, the Lady Mary King.
Since the year 1838 the Home has afforded shelter to 4,000 Young Women of good character, from all parts of Ireland. Without any endowment; trusting solely to Christian benevolence, it has been blessed of God to this day. It has taken those 4,000 helpless ones out of want and temptation! It has instructed them carefully and usefully while inmates in the Institution! It has taught them Scripturally to look up to the true Saviour! And it has placed them in Protestant families to earn honest bread.
The Committee is confident that the Christian public only require to be made aware of the above facts to ensure a hearty support to an Institution which God has so graciously blessed in its efforts to do all that humanly can be done to counteract the deadly and insidious appeal that Vice ever makes at the door of Necessity. Poverty and Demoralisation are twin brothers.
Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be most thankfully received, by the Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D., and Mrs. Queale, Honorary Secretaries; by any member of the Committee; by any Clergyman of the Established Church in Dublin; and by the Matron, at the Institution, 37, Charlemont-street, of whom also Collecting Cards (kindly provided by Lord Erne) may be obtained.
Collector—Mr. Wm. Burrowes, 4, Lennox-place Portobello.

ITS MIGHTY HEALING POWER IS THE WORLD'S Wonder and the World's Cure for Rheumatism.
CAPTAIN TOM MITCHELL, from New York, America, will forward to any poor sufferer a most valuable receipt for the cure of Rheumatism that he cured himself with, by sending a fully directed envelope for a reply to 99 Chester-street Birkenhead, Cheshire.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE. DR. PALMER, 32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH, (Corner of Holles-street.)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

DUBLIN MINERAL WATER WORKS, 17, WESTLAND-ROW.
J. and T. HAYES respectfully invite the attention of Vendors to the following Mineral Waters and Aerated Beverages manufactured by them:—
Soda Water, Seltzer Water, Carrara Water, | Lemonade, Orangeade, Ginger Beer, &c. &c.

MEDICAL BATHS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, LOWER TEMPLE-STREET, Mountjoy-Square.
Turkish Hot-air, Russian Vapour Chamber, Vapour Baths, Simple and Medicated; Artificial Chalybeate and Sea-water Baths; Iodine, Harrowgate, Mercurial, and Antimonial Baths, French and German Spa Baths, &c.
TURKISH HOT-AIR BATHS.
Hours for Ladies and Gentlemen from six a.m. to ten p.m.
CHARGES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

From six a.m. to ten a.m. ..	2s. 0d.
From ten a.m. to six p.m. ..	2s. 6d.
From six p.m. to ten p.m. ..	1s. 6d.
For Private Baths (to admit six in family.)	
From six to ten a.m., and from six to ten p.m.	10s. 0d.
Russian Vapour Chamber.	
Without Medication ..	2s. 0d.
Medicated with odoriferous herbs ..	3s. 0d.
Vapour Bath, simple ..	1s. 6d.
Vapour Bath, Medicated ..	2s. 0d.
Genuine Vichy, Kreuznach, and Schlangenbad.	
Spa-water Bath ..	3s. 0d.

Artificial Chalybeate, Sea-water, Iodine, Bran, Soap, Droitwich, Bareges and Harrowgate Baths; Mercurial, Antimonial, Mineral Acid, &c., From 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Warm and Cold Perpendicular, Horizontal, and Ascending Douche Baths, Shampooing, &c.
No extra charge is made for these accessories, subsequent to the use of the former Baths.
A Prospectus, containing full particulars, can be had gratis on application to the Manager, Mr. HUGH GILLIS.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. EXCURSION TRAIN FROM LONGFORD, CAVAN, MULLINGAR, &c., TO DUBLIN.
On TUESDAY, 17th JULY, a Special Excursion Train will be despatched from the Longford Station at 2.30, and from Cavan at 1.45 o'clock afternoon, and will arrive in Dublin about Seven o'clock evening.
FARES TO DUBLIN AND BACK:—

	1 cl. s d	2 cl. s d	3 cl. s d		1 cl. s d	2 cl. s d	3 cl. s d
Longford, Edgeworthstown, Multyfarnham	10 0	8 0	5 0	Cavan, Crossdoney, Ballywillan, Float	10 0	8 0	5 0
Mullingar	8 0	6 0	3 6				

The Excursionists will be entitled to return by the ordinary Passenger Trains (according to class) on any day up to and including TUESDAY, 31st July, 1860.
First Class Passengers will be allowed 60lbs., and Second and Third Passengers 40lbs. of Luggage, and no Excess Luggage will be conveyed by the Excursion Train.
The Company will not be responsible for Luggage of passengers at the above fares.
For times of departure from intermediate stations see handbills, to be obtained at the stations.
N.B.—Tickets not transferable. W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 6th July, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. EXCURSION TRAIN FROM GALWAY, ROSCOMMON, &c., TO DUBLIN.
On MONDAY, 16th JULY, a Special Excursion Train will be despatched from the Galway Station at 11-40 o'clock Morning, and from Roscommon at 1-30 o'clock Afternoon, and will arrive in Dublin about Seven o'clock Evening.
FARES TO DUBLIN AND BACK:

	1 cl. s. d.	2 cl. s. d.	3 cl. s. d.		1 cl. s. d.	2 cl. s. d.	3 cl. s. d.
Galway, Oranmore, Athenry	15 6	12 6	7 6	Athlone, Moate	10 0	8 0	5 0
Woodlawn, Ballinasloe	12 6	10 6	6 0	Roscommon, Knockcroghery	12 6	10 6	6 0
				Strokestown, Castletown	8 0	6 0	4 0

The Excursionists will be entitled to return by the ordinary Passenger Trains (according to class) on any day up to and including Monday, 30th July, 1860.
First-class Passengers will be allowed 60lbs., and Second and Third-class Passengers 40lbs. of Luggage, and no excess Luggage will be conveyed by the Excursion Train.
The Company will not be responsible for Luggage of Passengers at the above fares.
For times of departure from intermediate Stations see Handbills, to be obtained at the Stations.
N.B.—Tickets not transferable.
Broadstone, Dublin, 6th July, 1860. W. FORBES, Manager.

ROYAL IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS
COUNCIL:
The Right Honourable the Earl of GRANARD, K.P., Lord Lieutenant County Leitrim;
The Right Honourable the EARL of LIMERICK,
The Right Honourable Viscount MASSEREENE and FERRARD, K.P., Colonel Commandant Antrim Artillery;
The Right Honourable Lord Viscount MONCK;
The Right Honourable Lord DUNSANY,
The Right Honourable LORD STUART DE DECIES, Lord Lieutenant County Waterford.
Sir Charles C. V. DOMVILE, Bart., D.L., High Sheriff County Dublin;
The Right Honourable Sir THOMAS ESMONDE, Bart., D.L.,
Sir JOCELYN COGHILL, Bart., D.L.,
Sir THOMAS JUDKIN FITZGERALD, Bart.,
Sir RICHARD DE BURGHO, Bart.,
Major the Honourable Sir FRANCIS C. STANHOPE,
Lieutenant-General PATTERSON, Colonel Commandant 60th Rifles;
Lieutenant-General HENRY HALL, C.B.,
Colonel FITZSTEPHEN FRENCH, M.P., D.L.,
Lieutenant-Colonel FRANCIS BURDETT, late 17th Lancers,
M. O'REILLY DEASE, Esq., D.L., J.P.,
JOHN LOCKE SKERRETT, Esq., D.L., J.P.,
Captain LAWRENCE E. KNOX,
Captain GEORGE W. ARMIT,
CHARLES MONCK WILSON, Esq., J.P.,
WILLIAM ROPER, Esq., J.P.,
THOMAS H. THOMPSON, Esq.,
P. WALTER REDMOND, Esq., D.L., J.P.,
HENRY PRICE, Esq., J.P.,
WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Esq.,
A. PUGH STEWART, Esq.,
JAMES P. HAMILTON, Esq.,
With power to add to their number.
WORKING COMMITTEE:

Captain KNOX,	F. AUSTIN SUPPLE, Esq.,
Captain ARMIT,	JAS. R. MILLINGTON, Esq.
Captain RATHBORNE,	HENRY M'ENIRY, Esq.,
JOHN GREENE, Esq., J.P.,	JAMES R. MILLAR, Esq.,
JAMES H. MOORE, Esq.,	ROBERT M'ENIRY, Esq.,
HENRY PRICE, Esq., J.P.,	JAMES J. MOORE, Esq.,
WM. RICHARDSON, Esq.,	ARTHUR W. LAUDER, Esq.
EDWD. M. HODGSON, Esq.,	

HONORARY SECRETARY:
WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Esq., 11, Beresford-place, Dublin, to whom all communications are to be addressed.
TREASURERS:
Sir EDWARD BOROUGH, Bart.; ARMIT & CO., Army Agents, 4, Nassau-street, to whom all remittances are to be forwarded.
HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR, the Right Honourable Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT, M.P., has stated to COLONEL FRENCH, M.P. (one of the above Council), in conversation in the House of Commons, "*that if Irish Volunteer Corps are formed, he (the Minister for War) will not refuse to accept their services;*" whilst it is believed, from very good authority, "*that if the Irish People evince any strong desire to have the Volunteer Force,*" the Right Honourable EDWARD CARDWELL, the CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND, "*will give all the facility in his power to carry out their wishes.*"
COLONEL FRENCH, M.P., has also announced his intention forthwith to bring a Bill into the House of Commons, to correct any technical defect that may exist in the law regulating the Volunteer Corps in Ireland.
The Committee therefore rely on the earnest and energetic exertions of the Nobility and Gentry of the Country to complete this great National movement, which has but one common Loyal and Patriotic object, and is destined to unite in brotherhood Men of all Creeds and Politics.
The Committee continue to receive the names of Noblemen and Gentlemen to be added to the Council; and those desirous of enrolling as Members of the Corps will at once forward their names to the Honorary Secretary.
The Subscription of Effective Members is limited to £1 1s. per annum, with an Entrance Fee of £1 1s.
Donations and Subscriptions for furthering the movement will be received by the Treasurers.
The Committee meet every evening from 7 to 10 o'clock for the Enrolment of Members for the intended ROYAL IRISH GUARDS, and DUBLIN RIFLE BRIGADE.
Dublin, 12th July, 1860.

GRAND CHAMPION COMPETITION OF ATHLETIC GAMES.
Under the Immediate Patronage of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,
AT THE ROTUNDO GARDENS, Dublin.
On MONDAY, JULY 30, 1860, open to all Ireland, for Gentlemen only, approved of by the undermentioned Committee—
J. J. D. LaTouche, Esq. | R. Christian, Esq.
Captain Bland, 76th Regiment. | Captain Hearn, 76th Regt.
H. R. Murray, Esq. | T. R. Brunskill, Esq.
Honorary Secretary—J. J. D. La Touche, Esq.
A Four Mile Race for a splendid Champion's Belt, and a Gold Medal. Second—A large Silver Medal. Third—A Silver Medal.
One Hundred Yards Flat Race—First—A large Champion Silver Medal. Second—A Silver Medal. And a Champion Silver Medal for first, and Silver Medal for second, of each for the following Athletic Games:—Vaulting with the Hands, Vaulting with the Pole, Running High Leap, Throwing Heavy Weight, and Flat Race for Youths under 16 years of age, distance 100 yards.
Entrance to Compete—For the Four Mile Race, 10s., and for each of the other games, 2s. 6d. Entries to be made to John J. Digges La Touche, Esq., Honorary Secretary, by letter only, directed Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin. Colours to be named at same time. Entries close July 20.
The Belts and Medals are in course of manufacture by Messrs. Waterhouse and Co., and will shortly be on view at their Establishment, Dame-street.
Further particulars in future advertisements.
THE PULPIT—PRAYER AND PRAISE.

CORPORATION OF DUBLIN.
The Committee No. 1 will, on or before FRIDAY, the 20th day of July instant, receive written Tenders to supply the following Articles under Contracts of Three Years' duration, viz.:—
Granite Materials, consisting of Flags and Curb for Footpaths, of different dimensions.
Paving Blocks and Stones for Crossings.
Kilkenny or other Flags, from two and a half to three inches thick, per superficial yard.
Building Stones, per ton.
Ashlers, per ton.
Beach Lime, per hogshead.
Cement, per cask.
New Tools or Implements.
Repair of ditto.
Plumbers' Work.
Painting and Supplying Street Labels.
Door Numbers on Houses.
Rope and Cordage.
Timber and Oil.
Repair of Weighing Machines.
Further information and printed Specifications can be had in the Office of the City Engineer, in the City Hall.
The Tenders to be sealed, addressed to the Chairman, and endorsed with the name of the article tendered for.
(By order of the Committee),
City Hall, 7th July, 1860. J. REILLY, Secretary.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, PETER-STREET.—The President of this Institution, the Earl of RODEN, having generously offered to contribute, in addition to the valuable aid already afforded by his Lordship, the sum of £50, provided the further sum of £200 be collected before September 1st, 1860, the Committee appeal to the Christian Public, with the earnest hope that this amount may, under God's blessing, be realised, and such effectual and indispensable assistance thus secured to an Institution the importance of which, as regards both the spiritual and temporal welfare of the Protestant Poor, is beyond dispute.
Contributions towards this object will be most thankfully received by the Chairman of the Finance Committee, GEORGE WOODS MAUNSELL, Esq.; by the Treasurer, JOHN WALSH, Esq.; by any member of the Committee; by the Hon. Secretary, Rev. C. S. STANFORD, D.D., and JOHN REID, Esq., Secretary, at the Hospital, July, 1860.

Sermons.

PROTESTANT DISSENTING CONGREGATION, EUSTACE-STREET.
The Rev. D. D. JEREMY, M.A., of Warwick, will Preach in this Meeting House, on Sunday next, the 15th inst.; Divine Service commencing at Twelve o'clock. No Colection.

MONKSTOWN PROTESTANT ORPHAN SOCIETY.
A SERMON on behalf of the above Society will (D.V.) be preached in the Bethel Church, Kingstown, on SUNDAY NEXT, July 15th, by the Rev. THOMAS WALLACE, A.M., Curate of St. Thomas' Church.
Contributions from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Parochial Clergy; by the Treasurer, Keith Hallowes, Esq.; or by the Secretary, Augustus Arthur, Esq.

DALKEY INFANT AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—The Annual Sermon in aid of the above Institutions will be preached (D.V.) in Dalkey Church, on SUNDAY next, the 15th July, by the Rev. FREDERICK DOWLING, A.M., Minister of the Bethel Church, Kingstown.
Service to commence at 12 o'clock.
These Schools, possessing no parochial endowment, and deriving no assistance from public funds, depend entirely for support on the voluntary contributions of the friends of Scriptural Education.
Donations and Subscriptions will be most thankfully received by the Rev. Edward Lest, Minister of Dalkey Church; by the Churchwardens; or by any member of the Committee.

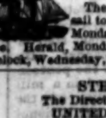
SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS. INCORPORATED 1701.
A SERMON will be preached (D.V.) in TANEY CHURCH, by the Rev. HEWITT R. POOLE, F.T.C.D., on SUNDAY, the 15th day of JULY, and a Collection made in aid of the Funds of the above important Society.
The total number of Missionaries maintained in whole or in part by the Society is 478. The number of Divinity Students, Catechists, Schoolmasters, and others maintained by the Society, is above 700.
Contributions from such as cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Rev. the Preacher; or by the Rev. H. V. White, Sub-Treasurer to the Society, at the Office, 37, Dawson-street, Dublin.

ON TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) JULY 15, the Rev. RICHARD ROBERTS, of London, will preach in the CENTENARY CHAPEL, Stephen's-Green, at Twelve o'clock Noon, and at Seven o'clock Evening.
A Collection will be made at each service in behalf of the Circuit Funds.

STEAM EXCURSION FROM NORTH WALL, DUBLIN.
The Steamship "Mars" is intended (weather permitting) to sail from the North Wall, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th July, 1860, at 10 o'clock morning, calling at KINGSTOWN, proceeding thence as far as WICKLOW HEAD, and returning in the afternoon to Kingstown and Dublin.
FARES:

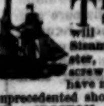
	s.	d.
Between Dublin and Kingstown ..	0	6
Excursion from Dublin and back ..	2	6
Kingstown and back ..	2	0

Tickets will be issued at Carolin and Egan's Office, 20, Eden-quay; also on board, and at the Office, 46, North Wall.



SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS. DUBLIN AND GLASGOW STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.
The Steamships Havelock, Herald, and Vanguard, sail to and from Glasgow, calling at Greenock, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, until further notice. Herald, Monday, 16th July, at 5 o'clock Afternoon; and Havelock, Wednesday, 18th, at 7 o'clock Afternoon.

STEAM FROM GALWAY. The Direct, Shortest, and Safest Route to the UNITED STATES AND CANADA.



THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch their New and Powerful Paddle Steamships Connaught, Pacific, Ulster, Munster, and Leinster, also, their splendid screw steamer Prince Albert, some of which vessel have made the passage from America to Galway in the unprecedented short space of five days some hours, for NEW YORK, and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, the paddle steam ships to land her Majesty's Mails and cabin passengers only, but the screw steamers to land steerage passengers and cargo also.

For New York, calling at St. John's, N.F.		From New York, calling at St. John's, N.F.	
Prince Albert,	July 21	Parana,	July 17
Connaught,	August 18	Golden Fleece,	" 19
Ulster,	To follow	From Boston, calling at St. John's, N.F.	
		Connaught,	July 27

Now Building—Munster and Leinster.
Through Fares from Dublin, by Screw Steamers—First Class, £15 15s. and £13 13s., according to accommodation; Steerage, £8 8s. By Paddle Steamers—Cabin, First Class, £22; Second, £20 10s; Third, £15 10s; Steerage, £8 8s. Children under 12 years of age, half price. Infants, 10s. Including Steward's Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Deposits to secure berths—First Class, £5; Steerage, £1. Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent.
For freight or further particulars, apply to THOMAS PAYLE & CO., 9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

Education.

INSTITUTION FRANCAISE PROTESTANTE DE DEMOISELLES, dirigée par MME. DE CRETTES MORRISON 28, HARCOURT-STREET, DUBLIN. Masters of eminence in attendance for all branches of education, under the superintendence of the Principal, who is a Parisian.
References to Clergymen and Parents of the pupils now in the Establishment.

DALKEY, KINGSTOWN, BRAY, AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.
Monsieur G. LAURENS, V.D.V., Professor of French and German, being now resident at Dalkey, will receive or attend Ladies and Gentlemen Pupils during the summer season, in the above-mentioned localities.—Address 3, Clifton-terrace, opposite Kavanagh's Baths, Dalkey; and 66, Charlemont-street, Ranelagh-road, Dublin where he attends as usual.

EDUCATION.—A Married Beneficed Clergyman, residing in one of the healthiest suburbs of Dublin, wishes to receive Two Pupils to be educated with his own sons. His residence is within five minutes' walk of an excellent and very select Day School, which his own children attend; and in the evening they are prepared by himself for their next day's study, thus combining all the advantages of both public and private education. Advertiser would also receive Divinity Students, whom he would prepare for their Lectures and Examinations in the University or for Ordination. For further particulars apply to "Rev. R.D.C." Office of the *Irish Ecclesiastical Gazette*, 61, Middle Abbey-street.

ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE, ADDISCOMBE.
At the Competitive Examination for admission to the Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe, held in May, 1860, the following successful candidates passed directly, and on first trial, from Mr. R. B. De Burgh's Military Establishment:—
Mr. Leslock F. Hodson, Twelfth Place.
Mr. Thomas E. Disney.
The Thirteenth Place was obtained by Mr. A. H. Hime, who was a Pupil of Mr. De Burgh's from November, 1858, until November, 1859.
At the Competitive Examination in JANUARY, 1860, Mr. H. Harding obtained the Second Place.
ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, WOOLWICH.
At the Competitive Examination held in JANUARY, 1860, the following successful Candidates passed directly and on first trial from Mr. De Burgh's:—
Mr. W. J. Galway. | Mr. R. A. Livesay.
Mr. Y. L. Morgan. | Mr. C. Greer.
Mr. Galway obtained 4,432 Marks, and the Tenth Place (First among the candidates from Ireland); and Mr. Morgan 4,108 Marks, and the Fourteenth Place. These high marks were obtained without the aid of Classics as a subject of examination, their marks for Mathematics alone having been 2,555, and 2,110 respectively.
At the above examinations all the Candidates directly from Mr. De Burgh's were successful, and those who passed from Trinity College, Dublin, had been under his tuition.
Mr. De Burgh's references to the Parents of present and former Pupils include the following:—The Right Hon. the Lord Bishop of Meath; the Right Hon. Joseph Napier; Ven. the Archdeacon of Meath; Colonel Lake, C.B.; Colonel Knox, J.P.; Colonel Morgan, R.A., Swansea.
Business will (D.V.), be resumed on the 19th of July, 1860.
No. 6, HARCOURT-STREET, DUBLIN.
June 28th, 1860.

PORTARLINGTON SCHOOL.
Day Pupils not Received.
Rev JOHN A WALL, Ex-Scholar, TCD, Principal.
First Classical Master,
EDWIN SANDILANDS, Esq, BCL, Ex-Fellow, St John's College, Oxford.
First Mathematical Master,
ROBERT TUCKER, Esq, MA, Ex-Scholar, St John's College, and Wrangler of the University of Cambridge.
At the late half-yearly examinations the undermentioned young gentlemen obtained in their respective classes the places in which they are arranged. The subjects of the examinations were the Greek and Latin Classics, French, German, Mathematics, Arithmetic, and English in its different branches:—
First Class—Powell W, Powell D, Preston A J.
Second Class—Doig (475), Wall R (464), Morton (418), Greene (F) (151).
Third Class—Ormsby W (1069), Hall H (1059) Bird W (973), Wilson (926), Kinkead (596), Hunt Joseph (580), Preston W (566), Egan C (483).
Fourth Class—Aylmer (713), Mather (637), Hewson (626), Ormsby D (613), White R (591), Hunt James (555), Armstrong A (498), Townsend (457), Sherlock (389), Armstrong T (302), Armstrong J (267).
Fifth Class—White N (711), Greene T (632), Bird J (619), Macmullen (564), Massey (536), Preston B (524), Peacocke S (489), Conner (484), Bird H (450), Egan H (416), Hall E (358), Exham (355), Hodder (339), Seymour (250), Babington (225).
Sixth Class—Bullock (333), Peaton (322), Bor H (302), Cummins (262), Peacocke W (197), Bor W (169), M'Cheane, absent.
Premiums for proficiency in Drawing were adjudged to Wilson, Hunt James, Doig, White R, Hewson, and Egan H.
H R Quin, Esq, Organist of Tullamore Church, gives weekly instruction in Music, vocal and instrumental.
At the late July Examinations for Entrance into the University of Dublin the undermentioned young gentlemen (the only three presented by Mr Wall), obtained places as follows:—
Mr W H Powell .. .. Second Place.
Mr D H Powell .. .. Ninth Place.
Mr A J Preston .. .. Eleventh Place.
Mr W H Powell also obtained a prize for proficiency in the French Language.
School will re-open, (D V), on the 8th day of AUGUST.
_ WANTED a JUNIOR CLASSICAL ASSISTANT, a member of the Church of England. Application to be made to Rev J A Wall, Arlington House, Portarlington.

DROGHEDA GRAMMAR SCHOOL. FOUNDED BY ERASMUS SMITH, Esq., 1669. REV. DR. GOSLETT, HEAD MASTER.
MIDSUMMER EXAMINATION, 1860.
The Governors' Medals and Prizes were awarded as follows:—
GOVERNORS' PRIZES:
First Class .. .. Hamilton, W
Second Class .. .. Manning, G
Third Class .. .. Kerr, G A
GOVERNORS' MEDALS:
First Class .. .. Harricks, G W—Classics.
Second Class .. .. Daly, W H—Classics.
Commercial Class .. .. Dickson, W—English and English Literature.
Do do .. .. Long, R J—Science.
First Class .. .. Macneill, R J—Modern Languages.
HEAD MASTERS' PRIZES:
CLASSICS.
Third Class .. .. Kerr, G A
Fourth Class .. .. Ellis, W D
SCIENCE.
First Class .. .. Hamilton, W
Second Class .. .. Daly, W H
Fourth Class .. .. Miller, W
ENGLISH AND ENGLISH LITERATURE.
Commercial Class .. .. Symes, J S
Fourth Class .. .. Long, J
MODERN LANGUAGES.
Third Class .. .. Radcliffe, S E
Fourth Class .. .. Long, J
Fourth Class .. .. Ross, T F
CONSTRUCTION OF MAPS.
Long, R J; Anderson, J; Vesey, R M.
DRAWING.
Vesey, R M.
Premiums awarded at the Easter Examination in the Scriptures, &c., Greek Testament, Church Catechism, and Articles:—
First Class .. .. Harricks, G W—Greek Testament.
First Class .. .. King, W—Scripture, &c.
Second Class .. .. Manning, G—Scripture, &c.
Third Class .. .. Kerr, G A—Scripture, &c.
Commercial Class .. .. Long, R J—Scripture, &c.
Fourth Class .. .. Miller, W—Scripture, &c.
Premiums awarded for best answering in Sunday-school during the Half-year:—
First Class .. .. Goodwin, E H
Second Class .. .. Brabazon, T J
Third Class .. .. Radcliff, S E
Fourth Class .. .. Noble, A
A full Report of the Examination, including Examination Papers, can be obtained at Mr. W. B. KELLY'S, 8, Grafton-street, on Wednesday, 11th inst., or at Mr. CHARLES' Printing Office, 61, Middle Abbey-street.
Business will be resumed August 13th.

IN THE LANDED (LATELY INCUMBERED) ESTATES COURT, IRELAND. COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.
In the matter of the Estate of Henry Hayden Lannigan, Owner and Petitioner.
THE Hon. Judge Dobbs, one of the Judges of the Landed Estates Court, will, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of November, 1860, at the hour of Twelve o'clock Noon, at his Court, in the Landed Estates Court, situate at the Four Courts, Inns-quay, in the City of Dublin, SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION (if not previously disposed of by private proposals, of which due notice shall be given), in two Lots, the Lands of Ahenny, Tinnakelly, and Farnane, described in the Map of the Ordnance Survey as Ahenny, situate in the barony of Iffa and Offa East, and Ahenny Little, in the barony of Slievardagh, all in the County of Tipperary, held under leases for lives renewable for ever. Lot 1, being part of the Lands of Ahenny and Tinnakelly, now known as Ahenny and Ahenny Little, situate partly in the said barony of Iffa and Offa East, and partly in the said barony of Slievardagh and county of Tipperary, containing 617a. 0r. 30p. statute measure, or thereabouts, and producing a profit rent of £97 16s. 0d., and Lot 2, being part of the Lands of Farnane, now known as part of the Lands of Ahenny, situate in the barony of Iffa and Offa East, and County of Tipperary, containing 173a. 2r. 6p. statute measure, or thereabouts, and producing a profit rent of £57 6s. 4d.
Dated this 12th day of June, 1860.
C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.
Griffith's valuation of Lot No. 1 is £307 12s; and of Lot No. 2 is £86 15s.
This estate is held under one Indenture of Lease for lives renewable for ever, but the head-rent payable under that lease is thereby apportioned on each of the lots.
Nearly the entire estate is held by tenants under leases for terminable interests, the rents payable by the tenants of Lot 1 amounting only to about two-thirds of Griffith's valuation; and the rents payable by the tenants of Lot 2 being under Griffith's valuation.
The lands are situate within five miles of Carrick-on-Suir, eight from Callan, twelve from Clonmel, and seventeen from Waterford.
Both lots will be sold subject to a jointure of £50 a year for Mrs. Mary Lannigan, now aged over sixty years, the mother of the owner; but Lot 1 is to bear and indemnify Lot 2 against £30 a year, portion of the said jointure; and Lot 2 is to bear and indemnify Lot 1 against £20 a year, the residue of the said jointure.
For Rentals and further particulars, apply at the Office of the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, Dublin;
To WILLIAM DESPARD, Esq., Killaghy Castle, Mullinahone, Callan, in the County of Tipperary; or, to
Messrs. CHARLES GAUSSEN and SON, Solicitors, having the carriage of the Sale, No. 13, Gardiner's-place, Dublin, by whom proposals will be received for the purchase of either or both of said Lots up to the 31st day of July, 1860, and submitted by them to the Judge.

Houses and Lands.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.
TO BE SOLD, together or in three lots, as set forth in rentals, the Feesimple Estate of Ballyouddiny, situate in the barony of Galmoy, and county of Kilkenny, containing 468a. 0r. 17p., or thereabouts, statute measure, producing, with the estimated value of the lands on hands, the sum of £503 19s. 8d., subject to £15 3s. 3d. tithe rent charge, and £4 17s. 8½d. quit rent.
This very desirable estate is close to the town of Johnstown, and little more than a mile from the town of Urlingford, about 9 miles from the Roscrea and Parsonstown Junction of the Great Southern and Western Railway, about the same distance from the town of Ballyragget, where there will be a station of the proposed junction line between the Waterford and Kilkenny and Great Southern and Western Railways, and about 12 miles from the city of Kilkenny. Lots 1 and 2 are in the hands of industrious and solvent tenants, who hold at very moderate rents; the former, containing 102a. 0r. 10p., or thereabouts, and producing £47 17s. 8d. per annum; and the latter 126a. 3r. 23p. of the like measure, producing, after deducting quit rent and tithe rent charge, a yearly profit rent of £48 1s. 8d. Lot 3, containing 177a. 0r. 34p. statute measure, or thereabouts, is in the owner's hands, of which the purchaser can have immediate possession, and which has together, with a good two-storeyed, slated dwellinghouse and suitable offices. The lands in hand are all in grass, with the exception of about 10 acres, and in the very best condition, a considerable sum having been expended upon them in permanent improvements by the late owner, Edmund Byrne, Esq., who farmed same, and who purchased the lands in the Incumbered Estates Court, in the year 1853. Lot 3 will be sold subject to the entire of the quit rent and tithe rent charge, and will be bound to indemnify the other lots against same. The road to the celebrated Johnstown Spa intersects the Estate. The Ordnance valuation is £371 10s., and the Poor Law valuation of 1851 £394 14s. 0d.
For rentals and further particulars apply to PATRICK JOSEPH DILLON, Esq., King-street, Kilkenny; or, to JOHN BYRNE, Solicitor, 1, North Great George's-street, Dublin, by whom offers will be received up to the 31st day of August, 1860.
PATRICK WHELAN, Caretaker, on the premises, will show the lands.

TO BE LET, on very moderate terms, a Four-roomed House, large lock-up yard, stable, and out-offices, with large fruit, flower, and vegetable garden; would be let to a tenant approved of, for 18 Guineas per Annum, situated at Lower Rathfarnham, below Nutgrove Avenue. Inquire for JAMES KELLY.

DUNDRUM.—BUILDING GROUND TO BE LET. Portions of the Lands of Lower Churchtown, on each side of the Classon's Bridge Road, and portion of Sweetmount Lands, next Nowlan's Avenue, are now laid out for Building Villas, by F. J. Byrne, Esq., C.E. The situation is most salubrious, and the views are varied and extensive.
The Churchtown Lands lie equally convenient to Miltown and Dundrum Stations. The owner holds by grant direct from the Landed Estates Court for ever, indemnified from all head rent, and will give leases for 900 years on fair terms.
For full particulars, apply to ALFRED H. MIDDLETON, Solicitor, 27, York-street, Dublin.

MONKSTOWN, KINGSTOWN, BRAY, DALKEY, KILLINEY, &c.
The Subscriber respectfully begs to intimate that he is prepared to Let for the Season, or yearly, &c., as may be agreed upon, a large number of elegantly furnished, and also unfurnished Houses.—For further particulars, and orders to view, apply to ALEXANDER DOWNS, Agent to the Scottish Provincial Assurance Company, Post-office, Monkstown.

Auctions.

MONDAY NEXT—DUNDRUM, COUNTY DUBLIN.
AUCTION OF EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
PHILIP B. PATMAN respectfully announces that he has been instructed to Sell by Auction the entire superior and nearly New Household Furniture, and other effects, in BELLEVUE HOUSE, Rosemount, Dundrum, at 12 o'clock.
Purchasers to pay 5 per Cent. Auction Fees.
PHILIP B. PATMAN, Auctioneer, House and Land Agent, and Valuator, 23, South Frederick-street, Dublin.

Auction near Artane, County Dublin, of Horses, Cattle, Farming Implements, &c., &c.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on MONDAY Next, the 16th of JULY, at VERBENA LODGE, situate a short distance beyond the Village of Donnycarney, Coolock Road, the following property (in consequence of the house, lands, and premises having been sold by auction on Wednesday last), viz.:—Four Draft and Harness Horses; four Box Carts and four Sets of Cart Harness; two Milch Cows; one Donkey, with Cart and Harness; three Ploughs; three Harrows; one Metal Field Roller; two Stone Rollers; one Two-horse Threshing Machine; one Winnowing Machine; one Triangle, Beam, Scales, Weights, &c.; one Horsy Scutch Rake; Sacks, Ropes, Ladders, Forks, and Tools of various kinds; together with some articles of Household Furniture.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.
Terms, Cash. Purchasers to pay £5 per cent. Auction Fees.
JOHN LITTLEDALE & CO., Auctioneers, No. 9, Upper Ormond-quay.

SALE THIS DAY.
Old and Valuable Policy of Insurance in the Provident Life Office for Sale.
TO BE SOLD on This Day (SATURDAY), the 14th July, 1860, in the Public Salerooms, 9, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, in the City of Dublin, at the hour of One o'clock Afternoon. No. 1—A Policy of Insurance dated 10th June, 1835, effected by Barry Collins on his own life with the Provident Life Office for the sum of £300, at the annual Premium of £8 15s 8d. Age of assured stated in policy as not exceeding 49 years on the 10th June, 1835. The bonuses which have been declared on this policy, and are payable with the sum insured, amount (up to 1857) to £94 14s 9d, and the Agent states there will be another Bonus of about £40 additional early in 1863. Also, No. 2—A Policy of Assurance for £600, effected on the 7th of February, 1860, with the Alliance British and Foreign Life and Fire Assurance Company of London, on the life of the Rev. Richard Plummer, of Kilbury Glebe, County Kerry, then aged 55 years, for the whole continuance of life, at the annual premium of £29 19s 7d; there have been £44 0s 11d bonus added to the Policy, and the Insured is now in his 65th year.
A Statement of Title to said Policy No. 1, and the Conditions of Sale subject to which it will be Sold, can be seen, and further particulars obtained as to both Policies, at the Office of WM. FINDLATER, Solicitor, 33, Upper Ormond-quay; or, of JOHN LITTLEDALE and CO., Auctioneers.

LITERARY SALEROOMS! 31, ANGLESEA-STREET.
LIBRARIES OF THE LATE Rev. Dr. H. P. ELRINGTON, of Ferns; AND OF THE LATE Rev. Dr. DE COURCEY, of Drumcree, CONTAINING
Choice Theological Works, Bibles, Commentaries, &c., and a well selected collection of valuable Miscellaneous Books in various branches of Literature, handsomely bound; Globes, Orrery, fine Telescopes, in case, &c.; will be
SOLD BY AUCTION, IN THE LITERARY SALEROOMS, 31, ANGLESEA-STREET, On MONDAY, JULY 16, 1860, and following days, commencing each day at One o'clock.
Among them will be found:—
Patrick, Lowth, and Whitby's Commentary on the Bible, 7 vols; D'Oyly and Mant's Bible, 3 vols; Adam Clarke's Commentary on the Bible, 3 vols; Wilson and Crutwell's Bible, 3 vols; Simeon's Works, 21 vols; Usher's Works, 14 vols; Parker Publications, 55 vols; Anglo-Catholic Theology, 83 vols; Collier's Ecclesiastical History, 9 vols; Tillotson's Works, 10 vols; Tracts for the Times, 5 vols; Todd's Milton, 4 vols; Gibson's Codex; Turner's History of England, 12 vols; Hume and Smollett, 13 vols; Clarendon's Rebellion, 3 vols; Wellington's Life by Wright, 4 vols; World Displayed, 10 vols; Langhorne's Plutarch, 6 vols; Johnson's Works, 17 vols; Sir W. Jones' Works, 13 vols; Scholey's Hume and Smollett, 16 vols; Dublin University Magazine, 52 vols, half white vellum gilt; Mahon's England, 4 vols; Quarterly Review, 64 vols; Annual Register, 77 vols; Richardson's Works, 19 vols; Mitford's Greece, 8 vols; Scott's Waverley Novels, 48 vols; Scott's Prose Works and Life, 31 vols; Edgeworth's Works, 17 vols; Lingard's England, 13 vols; Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, 12 vols; Saturday Magazine, 18 vols; Lavater's Physiognomy, 6 vols, 4to; Grose's Antiquities, 8 vols; Encyclopedia Britannica, 26 vols; Goldsmith's Works, 4 vols; Barrow's Works, 3 vols; Lib. Ent. Knowledge, 40 vols; Edinburgh Cabinet Library, 28 vols; National Portrait Gallery, 3 vols; Bower's Lives of the Popes, 7 vols, 4to; &c.
H. LEWIS, Auctioneer.

MONEY.—NO SURETIES REQUIRED, NO ENQUIRY FEES CHARGED.
Cash immediately Advanced, without exposure, on the borrower's own personal security, thereby avoiding the unpleasant feature of soliciting relations or friends to become bondsmen, in sums from £5 to £500, repayable by instalments; no reduction made for interest, &c. Forms of proposal, containing full information, forwarded on receipt of four postage stamps, addressed to Mr. BARCLAY, Park-place, Highbury, N. London.

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FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 38, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Garden) A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts. A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton. A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match. A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat. An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig. A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car. ☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

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WILLIAM PATTEN, Esq., Ballybrack, Dalkey.

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WICKLOW TOURIST.—See the *Official Railway Handbook to Bray, Kingstown, the Coast and County of Wicklow.* By G. R. Powell. Second Edition, 128 Pages; 18 Vignettes from Photographs, and a Map. Price One Shilling.
"The information afforded is extensive, and through the entire book runs a current of sparkling poesy."—*Saunders.*
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PARALYSIS, NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS: Their Cause, Prevention, and Cure. By HENRY TWEEDY, M.D. To be had of all Booksellers.
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Convulsions in Scarlatina—Blood to the head—Paralysis after medicine—Apoplexy after medicine—Paralysis from flatulence recovery—Temporary Paralysis—Congestion of the Brain recovery—Paralysis in a Clergyman recovery—Paralysis of Eyelid recovery—Galvanism—Lumbago—Rheumatism—Toothache—Faceache—Acute pain in the heart—Neuralgia in the liver—Yellow Jaundice—Dry Cupping—Injury of the eye from a racket-ball—Concussion of the Brain recovery—Rules for the guidance of Clergymen and Parents—Rules for Nervous Sufferers.

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Cards.

KANTURK—TIERNEY ARMS HOTEL.—Visitors to Kanturk will find the Tierney Arms replete with cleanliness and comfort at moderate charges. An exceedingly cheerful Room for the exclusive use of Commercial Gentlemen, who will have all the advantages of a first-class Posting Establishment.
The elegant situation of the House, with its fine garden, renders it a most desirable Hotel, and the subscriber will leave nothing undone to promote the comfort of his patrons.
P. J. JOHNSON, Proprietor.
The Hotel Car waits the Trains.

WEDDING CARDS FOR THE MILLION. To those about to be married. A WEDDING ORDER COMPLETE FOR 20s.
100 Ladies' best thin Ivory Cards;
100 Gents.' do. do.;
100 Wedding Envelopes, Silver Edge, Printed on Lap with maiden name;
The price including Three Plates, Engraving, Cards, Envelopes Printing and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.
A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards Printed, 2s.; Ladies' ditto 2s. 6d., post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of three Kingdoms.
JOHN C. DEVOY, Manufacturing Stationer, and Printer, 53, WILLIAM-STREET, Dublin.

Roses, Pelargoniums, &c., &c. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL AND SONS, CHURCHILL NURSERIES, GLASNEVIN, AND SEED WAREHOUSE, 7, EDEN-QUAY, DUBLIN,
BEG to remind intending purchasers that their extensive and superb Stock of Roses and Pelargoniums are now in flower, and are well worth a visit. Their immense collection of Pelargoniums having now become too numerous for their accommodation, they have determined to dispose of, at moderate prices, a large number of specimen plants, well deserving the attention of intending competitors. They also beg to state that being about to cut down their entire collection of Pelargoniums, they offer cuttings in a fair proportion of Show, Fancy, and the now most attractive French spotted varieties, selection left to themselves; descriptive Catalogues of which may be had on application, and purchasers are allowed to mark all the sorts contained therein they may already possess, so as not to get duplicates. Orders for these should be sent in at once.

	£	s.	d.
100 Distinct Varieties ..	2	10	0
50 do do ..	1	5	0
25 do do ..	0	12	6

The above will be forwarded, free of expense, to any Railway Station in Ireland. Also, on same conditions, Rose Scions for budding, 6s. per dozen. They further beg to say that they have now on hand a fine Stock of all kinds of Kitchen Garden, Farm, and Flower Seeds, suited for sowing at the present season.

FINEST ITALIAN MACCARONI AND VERMICELLI, 8s. per 4lb Box; Mustard from 6d. per lb; Nutmegs, 6d. per dozen; Arrowroot, 9d. per lb; Polson's Corn Flour, 6d. Finest Currants, 4½d. per lb. A very delicious Mocha Coffee just arrived. LONDON STORES, 17, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY, DUBLIN.

20s. Cases, containing 14 varieties. BAKER, SIMPSON, AND CO.'S
PATENT MACHINE BISCUITS, Crisp from the Factory in Air-tight Tins. Carriage paid to any part of the United Kingdom, or to any Railway Station in Ireland.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited) FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT, BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO., 28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN, AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS. JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street) Manufacturer of Hair Mattresses, Palliasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. Hair Mattresses Re-made.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY. MAURICE BROOKS, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

SELTZER WATER. J. AND T. HAYES, 17, WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH PAINTER AND DECORATOR, AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS; IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, 77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

LAURENCE TIPPER, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, 21, William-street (successor to the late R. Austin, Molesworth-street), begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is prepared to execute all orders in Room Papering, Painting, Gilding, and Glazing, &c., at moderate charges, combined with superior workmanship and best materials.
☞ Please note address—21, William-street.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!
THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccos prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 8s. per lb.
In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Canisters.
N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.
J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET, Importer of Foreign Cigars.

Miscellaneous.

FRENCH CLOCKS, IN GILT, BRONZE, MARBLE, MARQUETERIE, &c., Duty Free.—My Warerooms over my Jewellery and Watch Establishment is exclusively stocked with the most beautiful designs; being the largest and best selected stock of Shade and other Clocks to be seen in this city, and lower in price than ever offered.
THOMAS BRUNKER, French Clock Wareroom, and Jewellery and Watchmaker, 111, GRAFTON-STREET, Opposite the Provost's.
☞ Diamonds and Plate purchased at highest price for Cash.

PLATE GLASS. PIER and CHIMNEY GLASSES of the largest dimensions silvered, and all sizes Silvered and Unsilvered for Mirrors, Sashes, and Shop Fronts, &c.
WALTER BURKE, 71 and 72, Middle Abbey-street.

MIDSUMMER HOLIDAYS. THE JUVENILE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT IS REPLETE WITH EVERY NOVELTY SUITED TO THE PRESENT SEASON. HIBERNIAN HOUSE, TAILORING AND READY MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, ASTON'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
LATE FIRE IN PARLIAMENT-STREET. SALVAGE SALE.
KANE'S Accounts must be closed by Saturday, the 28th July, and the residue of the stock must be cleared out by that day, to effect which a further reduction has been made of what is still to be sold, which consists of several hundred yards of Wetted English Broad Cloths, and Medley Cloths, Black Oxford and Fancy Bordered Doeskins, Vestings; also ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trousers—all of which are suitable to the present season, and must be cleared out by the above date, as the rebuilding of the premises commences on Monday, 30th inst.
15, Parliament-street.

EXPERIENCE TEACHETH.
The above was never more perceptible than in the Improved Style of Coat-Cutting Adopted by JOHN COLES, DAWSON-STREET, Corner of Molesworth-street.
Nine years Foreman in one of the First Houses in Dawson-street, and whose long residence in some of the First Houses in the Trade, both in London and Paris, enabled him to devote much time and attention to the science of COAT-CUTTING, by which practical experience the correctness of Fit and graceful development of the Figure, arranged under mathematical principles, fully justifies him in the adage, that "EXPERIENCE TEACHETH."

T. COBBETT, MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER. Respectfully solicits a trial at his Establishment, when he feels sure that the superiority of his workmanship and the excellence of his fit, only require to be tried to be appreciated.
T. COBBETT, 14, DUKE-STREET.

SEWING MACHINES. IMPORTANT NOTICE. J. M. SINGER and CO.'S "GENUINE AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES," are the very best at present Manufactured, both as to durability of workmanship, neatness, and strength of stitch. They are easily worked, and very easy to keep in order. To be had at 69, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN. GEORGE F. BENNETT, Sole Agent for Ireland.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c. &c.
J. MAYFIELD begs most respectfully to submit a detailed list of his GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which he can (as a manufacturer) give every possible guarantee.

	£	s.	d.
Gold Patent Levers, best quality, ten years engaged ..	14	0	0
Do. do. second do. seven do. do. ..	10	0	0
Gold Geneva, best made, ten years engaged ..	7	0	0
Do. do., second quality, five years engaged ..	5	0	0
Best made Silver Levers, ten years engaged ..	4	11	6
Second quality do., five years engaged ..	3	0	0
First-class Silver Genevas, seven years engaged ..	3	3	0
Second quality, strong cases, four years engaged ..	2	2	0

An inspection is respectfully solicited, which will convince the public the advantage of purchasing from the Manufacturer and direct Importer.
In fine Gold Jewellery will be found a most choice selection of Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-rings, Rings, Lockets, Fine Gold Chains, &c., &c.
Please note address.
J. MAYFIELD, WATCH MANUFACTURER AND JEWELLER, 10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. Manufactory and Branch Establishment, 30 and 31, ESSEX-QUAY.
P.S.—Repairs executed with every care and attention.
_ The Highest Price given for Old Gold and Silver.

WHAT TIME IS IT?—THE ROYAL LILIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK, only 8s. 6d. or 6s. 6d.!!! A Written Engagement for Two Years. J. DE SOLLA and SON, The real and only genuine Manufacturers, 14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN; Forwarded on receipt of Post-Office Order. Patronised by H.M. the Queen. All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired!

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—FLOUR, best whites, for Pastry and Puddings, 2s. 6d. per stone. Do., superfine for making Bread, .. 2s. to 2s. 4d. WHEATMEAL, made from best white Wheat, 1s. 8d. to 2s. Delivered to any part of the city, if in quantities of two stone and upwards. Orders by letter carefully attended to. Custom-House Steam Mills, No. 4, Amiens-street, December, 1859. WM. POWER, Proprietor.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING. A magnificent assortment TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT HODGES AND SON'S, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY. Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay. Servants' and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

MILNER'S PATENT FIREPROOF HOLDFAST SAFES AND CHESTS, In great variety at HODGES AND SON'S, 18, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY. Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE, ASTON'S-QUAY.

METALLIC BEDSTEADS. J. EDMUNDSON AND CO., 34, 35, AND 36, CAPEL-STREET.
Have an extensive assortment of Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Children's Cots, &c., which they supply, with or without Bedding, on the most moderate scale of charges.
In every other description of House Furnishing Ironmongery, J. E. and Co.'s Stock will be found fully assorted. The quality is of the best description, and the prices very moderate. They would, in particular, allude to the following, amongst many other articles, viz.:—
Baths and Toilet Ware, Tea Trays, Tea Urns, Moderateur Lamps, in China and Bronze, Drawingroom and Parlour Grates, Fenders and Fire Irons, Electro-Plated Tea Sets, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c., Papier Mache and Japanned Trays, Lovell's Tea and Coffee Urns, Britannia Metal and Block Tin Dish Covers, Goddard's Patent Close Fire and Open Fire Kitchen Ranges, Patent Mangles, Knife Cleaners, Cinder Sifters, &c.
AGENTS FOR MILNER'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES AND BOXES.
JOSHUA EDMUNDSON AND CO., HOUSE FURNISHING IRONMONGERS, GAS FITTERS, &c., 34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINES FOR HIRE.
Best Patent Portable Steam Engines, with THRESHING MACHINES, AND CIRCULAR SAWS ATTACHED; Also, Patent Corn Drilling, Grass Mowing, Corn Reaping and Potatoe Digging Machines, with other improved Agricultural Implements. Engineering Pumping Water and Grinding Corn, &c., &c., by Steam Power.
☞ The Corn Drilling Machines are capable of sowing broadcast both Clover and Grass Seeds, the small portable Patent Threshing Machines may be worked by either two or three Horses; and are capable of Threshing from 30 to 50 Barrels per day.
For terms and further information apply to JAMES NOBLE, DALEVIEW LODGE, PALMERSTOWN, CHAPELIZOD, COUNTY DUBLIN.

FAWCETT AND CO.'S
Celebrated Genuine Black Tea, .. 3s 0d per lb.
Fawcett & Co.'s Family Congou, .. 3s 8d "
Purchasers of 10lb., and upwards, are allowed a discount of 2d per pound.
FAWCETT & CO.'S
Excellent Dinner Sherry, .. 24s 0d per doz.
Fawcett & Co.'s Old Port (fresh bottled), .. 28s 0d "
Purchasers of four dozen, and upwards, are allowed a discount of 1s per dozen.
FAWCETT & CO.'S
Best Old Irish Whiskey, .. 16s 0d per gal.
(A quality rarely met with.)
Fawcett & Co.'s Fine old Mellow, do., .. 14s 0d "
(Particularly recommended for family use.)
Purchasers of five gallons, and upwards, are allowed a discount of 6d per gallon.
OUR FRUIT DEPARTMENT is supplied with the Choicest Descriptions of Currants, Raisins, Figs, French Plums, Jordan Almonds, &c, at the Lowest Market Cash Prices.
FAWCETT & CO., DIRECT WINE IMPORTERS, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

SUMMER WINES, &c.

	s.	d.	
CLARET	22	0	Per Doz.
Do. in Small Bottles	12	0	"
CHAMPAGNE	42	0	"
Do. in Small Bottles	24	0	"
SPARKLING MOSELLE	36	0	"
Do. in Small Bottles	20	0	"
CAPE MADEIRA	20	0	"
MARSALA	24	0	"
LISBON	28	0	"
CALCAVELLA	28	0	"
BUCELLAS	28	0	"
PALE GREEN GINGER WINE, particularly recommended	14	0	"
DEVONSHIRE CIDER	4	10	"
Do. in Small Bottles	2	6	"
BASS and CO.'S EAST INDIA PALE ALE	4	10	"
Do. in Small Bottles	2	6	"

ALEX. FINDLATER & CO., GENERAL GROCERS, WINE, and SPIRIT MERCHANTS, 30, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, 67, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, 133, NORTH KING-STREET, } DUBLIN, 22, LOWER GEORGE'S-STREET, KINGSTOWN, AND S. FINDLATER and CO., RATHMINES.

BREAD. BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
CLEANLINESS AND HEALTH!
CLEANLINESS in the Manufacture, and Health to the Operatives are attained, by the use of STEVENS' PATENT BREAD-MAKING MACHINE, now at work in John Jellicoe's Bakery, Harold's Cross Mills. A trial of the Bread Manufactured by this process will at once establish its superiority.
Sold at the Mill-shop, 64, Francis-street; 56, South Great George's-street; 167, Great Britain-street; and at Harold's Cross, from which bread, flour, &c., is delivered daily, in Rathmines, Rathgar, Milltown, Dundrum, &c.
Harold's Cross Mills, 6th Month (June), 29th, 1860.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT, MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT, Keene's Cement, Plaster of Paris, and unglazed Sanitary Pipes, Manufactured by FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT, NINE ELMS, London, And Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices, at their NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES, 12, TALBOT-PLACE, Near the Custom-house, Dublin.

Wants.

A RISING SENIOR SOPHISTER and Science Honorman, accustomed to Tuition, wishes for a situation as Tutor in a family in the country.—Address "A. B.," High School, 76, Stephen's-green, Dublin.

AS COOK.—A steady, respectable Person, who understands her business perfectly; would be found trustworthy and obliging; can be highly recommended by the last family where she has served; is a Protestant.—Address "B. S.," 60, Grafton-street.

AS COOK, A steady respectable Woman, only a few days disengaged, who understands her business; would make herself useful; has no objection to the country, or to take a little washing; has long and satisfactory discharges, and can be highly recommended by her last employer, who is in town at present.—Address "C. M.," 12, North Earl-street, or 60, Grafton-street.

A RESPECTABLE Woman, and a Protestant, wants a Situation as Good Plain Cook or, Housekeeper to a single gentleman or clergyman; a town place preferred; character in town.—Commands for "X.," 70, Grafton-street, or 21, Lower Mount-street, will be attended to till engaged.

A GOOD PLAIN COOK, or THOROUGH SERVANT. A steady, active Woman, who understands her business well, pastry, soups, and made-up dishes; has very satisfactory discharges from highly-respectable families in town; will be highly recommended from her last situation, for economy and general good conduct; has no objection to the country.—Communications addressed "C. M.," at 20, North Earl-street, or 67, Grafton-street, will be punctually attended to for the week.

WANTS A SITUATION, as Housemaid and Attendant in a Private or Public Lunatic Asylum or Hospital, or would take charge of an invalid lady of unsound mind. Has testimonials from parties of a similar description.—Address "S. D. T." 3, North Earl-street, or 60, Grafton-street; will be heard of for a week.

Wanted.

BANDSMEN WANTED.—Wanted, for the ROYAL IRISH VOLUNTEER GUARDS, several efficient Bandsmen; also, a Band Sergeant—one who has filled a similar situation in a Line or Militia Regiment.—Apply to the Secretary, at the Office, 11, Beresford-place.

WANTED, 120 Cart Loads of Good Clay Soil, to be delivered at the Park, Trinity College; also, about 15 Loads good Sods. Apply to KELLY, Cricket-Ground, College Park. July 13, 1860.

WANTED, a Young Man, who has worked under a good gardener, and has a knowledge of the culture and propagation of flowers; a good plain general Gardener and a Working Man; a Protestant; would have the care of a small greenhouse. Salary £10 per annum, with board, lodging, and washing.—Apply to Messrs. Barnes, Nursery Gardens, Monkstown, or at the Irish Times Office.

WANTED AN INVOICE CLERK.—Apply in person, between 11 and 1 o'clock, on Tuesday, 17th inst., at Messieurs. Bagots, Hutton, & Co's, 28, William-street. 13th July, 1860.

URGENT APPEAL—THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE, for the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages. Founded 1856. Office—9, Upper Sackville-street.
At a Meeting of the Committee of the above Society, held this day, the Rev. Edward Whately in the chair, fourteen very distressing cases of Orphanage presented themselves for admission. Each of these children was the offspring of a mixed marriage, and there being no other Protestant Asylum in which they could obtain shelter, the Committee were most anxious to find them [illegible] in a financial point of view. They were not in a position to receive any of these Orphans, there being already [illegible] of the Society, while the funds were exhausted, and the liabilities at the close of the month would be nearly £600. The Committee felt that very great responsibility rested on them in the choice of either alternative presented; on the one hand, in receiving these children, the Committee would incur additional liabilities to the extent of about £80 a year; and, on the other, in refusing admission, they would be casting off so many perishing from the Protestant faith into the arms of the Roman Church, which would be only too ready to receive them. Many of these widowed mothers (all Protestants) had already endured much suffering in their struggle to preserve the Protestantism of their offspring, and had resisted many and tempting overtures from the Roman Catholic relatives of their deceased husbands; and the Committee felt that they would be betraying the trust reposed in them by the Protestant public if they did not at once stretch out a hand to rescue [illegible] of these poor little ones from the perils to which they were exposed; and trust to Protestant benevolence and zeal for an indemnity in this exercise of their discretion. Accordingly, after a careful consideration of the circumstances of each case, the Committee resolved on immediately admitting seven of the most urgent of the applications; and now make this earnest appeal that such a measure of support may speedily be afforded to the Society as may enable them, not only to meet their present liabilities, but to open their doors to every really destitute Protestant orphan of a mixed marriage seeking shelter at this Society.
Sums already received:—

	£	s.	d.
Rev. R. H. Johnson ..	[illegible]		
— Alexander, Esq. ..	[illegible]		
Wm. Vincent, Esq. ..	[illegible]		
Mrs. West ..	[illegible]		
A Gentleman ..	[illegible]		
Thomas Dowling, Esq. ..	[illegible]		
Charles Wogan, Esq. ..	[illegible]		
Hans Hamilton Woods, Esq. ..	[illegible]		
A Protestant ..	[illegible]		
Mrs. R. Geoghegan ..	[illegible]		
R. Sanders, Esq. ..	[illegible]		
General Hall ..	[illegible]		
A Friend to the Orphan, per Rev. John Hare ..	[illegible]		
A Layman ..	[illegible]		
A Friend to the Orphan ..	[illegible]		
John Clerk, Esq. ..	[illegible]		
A Protestant ..	[illegible]		
Anonymous, Bangor ..	[illegible]		
C. G——, Esq. ..	[illegible]		

Office 9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin. 6th June, 1860.
BENJAMIN GIBSON, Clk. } Honorary
J. H. MONAHAN, Clk. } Secs.

Medical.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.
MESSRS. C. and J. DAY may be confidentially consulted on all cases of nervous, mental, or physical debility, including the many afflicting forms and symptoms of disease arising from the critical passage from youth to manhood. Messrs. Day's treatment [illegible] loss of memory, [illegible] dimness of sight, general languor, weakness in the back or limbs, and all the [illegible] acknowledged, during a practice of many years in Dublin, to be unrivalled for the wonderful and unfailing [illegible]. Messrs. Day have also given a great portion of their time to the study of scorbutic, skin and other diseases requiring confidential treatment.
Fee—Ten Shillings.
A guarantee given for the Cure.
Country Patients, by forwarding the fee, with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to. Consultation daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night; on Sundays till Two o'clock. Observe the address.
27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, 115, GRAFTON-STREET, Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

	£	s.	d.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each	0	2	6
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	0	5	0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from	5	0	0

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, 115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green).

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR BALDNESS IS THE ALOPECIAN BALM.
J. J. GRAHAM AND CO., NEW MEDICAL HALL, 30, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
Have much pleasure in informing the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally that they have succeeded, after considerable research, in discovering a most effectual remedy for Baldness. This Remedy has been already extensively made use of, and in no instance of its application has success been wanting.
Unlike most remedies for the loss of hair, this preparation exercises no injurious influence whatever on the skin, which, on the contrary, it preserves free from scurf and from every variety of cutaneous affections.
Under the use of the ALOPECIAN BALM not only is the development of New Hair promoted but that already on the head is prevented from falling off, and rendered soft and glossy. In short the ALOPECIAN BALM is the most useful preparation, as a preventive of baldness, ever discovered.
Prepared only by J. J. GRAHAM AND CO., NEW MEDICAL HALL, 30 WESTMORELAND-STREET, DUBLIN.

DR. DE JONGH'S (*Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium*)
LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL. Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far the cheapest.
Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.
OPINION OF W. MURDOCH, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., Medical Officer of Health, St. Mary, Rotherhithe, &c., &c.
"I entertain a high opinion of Dr. de Jongh's valuable Oil, the results in my practice being much more satisfactory since I have administered it than they were when I used the preparations of pale oil usually sold by the druggists. I never can get two samples of them alike, whereas Dr. de Jongh's Oil is always the same in taste, colour, and other properties. My own opinion is, that it is the best Oil sold."
Sold only in Imperial Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with Dr. de Jongh's stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES
ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.
AGENTS IN DUBLIN:
GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL), 107, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; Dr. BUTLER, 54, Lower Sackville-street; and BEWLEY, EVANS, AND Co., 26, Mary-street.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and in almost every instance confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor [illegible]'s never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion or Liver Complaints, Nervous or Sick Headache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor [illegible], while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America, and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose expense it is made known to the public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that they will not receive whatsoever will they accept any fee, reward, or consideration, for the recipe, their object being to show how far superior this remedy is over all other remedies of medicine [illegible] that those who may be benefited thereby [illegible] in order that the Public may know the truth [illegible] and forward the movement [illegible].
Address, enclosing directed envelope, [illegible], Liverpool.

B. HYAM AND THE SUMMER.
1860.

HYAM'S RUGBY, HARROW, and ETON JACKET SUITS, three entire New Styles, becoming in design, serviceable for school or dress wear, and admirably adapted for Young Gentlemen.
Prices, 15s 6d, 21s, 25s, 31s, and 38s.

HYAM'S CLOTHING TO ORDER, designed in every variety of novel fabric; the very best cutters employed; the choice of materials very extensive to select from.

HYAM'S TRUE-FITTING TROUSERS to order, on Self-Adjusting and Shape-Retaining principle. Price 16s. 6d. Vest to match, 8s. 6d. Fit guaranteed.

HYAM'S CELEBRATED 40s., 50s., 55s., and 60s. ENTIRE SUITS of a piece, to Order, or Ready-Made, from the choicest materials.

HYAM'S LIVERY DEPARTMENT is fully stocked with every kind of Livery Top Coats and Suits, for Full-dress or Undress service, together with an extensive assortment in Livery Cloths, &c., for making to order, if preferable, at very moderate prices.
30, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

CLERICAL COSTUME, Having, from many years' management of the business of
Mr. GEORGE MACDONA,
FORMER PROPRIETOR OF
32, MOLESWORTH STREET,
acquired a thorough knowledge of the various styles of CLERICAL ATTIRE, I most respectfully state that I am prepared to execute any orders with which I am favoured, and invite inspection of my Stock of
WEST OF ENGLAND JET BLACK CLOTH AND DOESKIN,
which, for superior finish and durability, are unrivalled, and are specially recommended for Clergymen's Suits.
FRED. H. JUDGE,
MERCHANT CLOTHIER,
3, WICKLOW-STREET,
_ Three doors from Grafton-street.

JUVENILE CLOTHING. Made in Neat and Durable Materials.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
ASTON'S-QUAY,
DUBLIN.

OPEN PORTS.
WATERHOUSE AND COMPANY
would most respectfully remind their Friends and the Public that one of the consequences of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Tariff has been to abolish all Protection to British Jewellery and Watches. Every foreign article, therefore, that they import comes in Duty Free, and, of course, a modification in their charges in favour of their Customers has taken place, to give them the benefit of the alteration.
In calling attention to these advantages WATERHOUSE and Co. do not intend to convey that the productions of France or Switzerland are superior to British manufacture, which for durability of workmanship and elegance of design many discriminating judges prefer.
WATERHOUSE AND COMPANY,
Her Majesty's Gold and Silversmiths, Jewellers, and Electro-Platers,
No 25, DAME-STREET.

TO BE SOLD FOR £15, COST 21 GUINEAS, A Fashionable Gold Keyless Horizontal WATCH, with maintaining power, jewelled in 4 holes; and strong Gold Albert Chain, with Seal Key.—To be seen at the Plate, Watch, and Jewellery Establishment, 75, Grafton-street (late T. Bennett's).
N.B.—Diamonds, Plate, Jewels, &c., purchased or taken in exchange.
Valuations made for Executives and Trustees.

SILVER MEDALS MOUNTED
By WILLIAM BRODRICK,
WATCHMAKER AND SILVERSMITH,
16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN, A.D. 1818,
For the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of her Majesty's Regiments.
Every description of Silver Mounting, for Crimean, Turkish, and other Medals, same as supplied by him to the 5th Royal Irish Lancers and other Regiments.
Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckles, Rings, and Ribbons supplied on the shortest notice.
N.B.—Names engraved on Medals, and repairs neatly executed. A great quantity of Turkish and Crimean Ribbons always on hand.
Please observe—16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.
WILLIAM BRODRICK, Proprietor.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS. Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

M'NALLY AND CO.
Watch Manufacturers, Goldsmiths, and Jewellers,
No. 15, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN,
Respectfully invite attention to their new and magnificent Stock of the best London and Geneva-made Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases; fine Gold London and Paris Jewellery, Silver and Electro-Plate, which will be found replete with every novelty of the present season.
Being Manufacturers, and purchasing for Cash in the London and Continental Markets, they will offer to the public such advantages, both in Price and Quality, as are not to be obtained generally, and cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade.
An inspection is respectfully solicited.
15, COLLEGE-GREEN.
Diamonds, Pearls, Old Gold and Silver, Watches, &c., taken in exchange, or purchased to any amount for prompt cash.
LONDON: 2, OLD BOND-STREET.

Of Importance—A GUINEA GOLD WEDDING and HALL-MARKED GOLD GUARD RING at 18s., 16s., and 18s., sent free in a Morocco Case to any part of Ireland, on receipt of a Post Order or Stamps. Direct to WILLIAM BRODRICK, Goldsmith, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, Dublin.

ROYAL ST. GEORGE YACHT CLUB
TAKEN FROM THE LADIES' CLOAK-ROOM, by mistake, on Wednesday Evening, after the Ball, a White Moire Antique PARASOL, with ivory handle. The loser will feel greatly obliged either by its being sent to the house steward (who in return will give the Parasol left), at the St. George Club, or sent to 65, Lower Leeson-street.
Kingstown, 12th July, 1860.

TO BE SOLD—A FINE YACHT'S AWNING, quite New, made for a yacht of 35 tons; also, a fine set of NUMERAL FLAGS and PENNANTS of the Royal Irish Yacht Club. To be seen at No. 45, Amiens-street, until Monday next.

PERRY DAVIS,
VEGETABLE
PAIN KILLER,
Manufactured by
PERRY DAVIS & SON,
PROVIDENCE, R.I.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
BEWLEY, EVANS, & CO.,
23, MARY-STREET,
Dublin.

DO YOU WANT SHIRTS?
WE HAVE BOYS', YOUTHS', AND MEN'S,
of every Size and Price;
THE MATERIALS AND HAND-SEWING EXCELLENT,
with all the new Improvements in Shape (the PATENT and SANS PLI),
West End and Piccadilly COLLARS, BRACES, TIES, &c.
MARY CRAIG, HOSIER,
47, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET.

OLD-ESTABLISHED CABINET MAKING, LOOKINGGLASS AND UPHOLSTERY ESTABLISHMENT,
25, SUFFOLK-STREET.
R. SPARKS
Begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has made up for the Spring trade an extremely elegant Stock of
CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE,
LOOKING GLASSES,
MATTRESSES, BEDS, BEDDING, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
which he will sell at very moderate prices.
25, Suffolk-street.

LARGE IMPORTATION OF CARPETS, &c., SINCE THE NEW TARIFF.
P. SHERIDAN particularly directs attention to a large lot of Kidderminster Carpets (all wool), at 2s 1½d per yard; Union do., from 1s 5d. Also to the reduced price list of Turkey Carpets, all sizes; all the new patterns in Brussels, Velvet Pile, Tapestries, Patent Felts, &c. Oilcloths, from 18 inches to 24 feet in width;
Mattings, Rugs, Mats, &c.; Table Covers, all kinds;
Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows and Bolsters, Blankets, Quilts, Sheeting, &c.
P. S. has added a Curtain Department, with the newest designs, and is prepared to fit up Window Curtains, Blinds, &c., in the best possible manner, in all parts of the country.
P. SHERIDAN,
Agent for Ireland for the Patent Kamptulicon, or Elastic Floorcloth
22 and 23, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

FRED. LEWIS' TROTTER OIL is the only genuine.
Each Bottle is signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED. LEWIS' MARROW OIL is warranted pure, and pleasingly perfumed. The genuine is signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED. LEWIS' PERFUMES from all the Flowers are unequalled. Every Genuine Bottle signed "FRED LEWIS."
FRED LEWIS' HONEY SOAP is equal to any foreign article—inferior to none.
May be had of all Vendors in the Kingdom.
FRED. LEWIS,
Wholesale Perfumer and Refined Soap Maker,
FLEET-STREET, DUBLIN.

ELECTRO-PLATING.—We beg to remind the Public that we were the first discoverers of Re-plating and Gilding worn-out Plate and Gilt Articles by Electricity, in 1840, and, having now had 19 years' experience, we can with confidence recommend it; and also refer to families, hotels, and boarding-house keepers who have our Work in use many years.
SMITH AND CO., 1, DUKE-STREET.

WRITING DESKS AND DRESSING CASES,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
DRESSING-CASE BAGS FITTED,
CARRIAGE AND HAND BAGS IN VARIETY,
AT GEORGE LYNCH'S,
43, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
G. Lynch would respectfully solicit an inspection of the above, as also his stock of Russia, Double and Despatch Desks, Courier Bags, &c. He would also beg to call the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen about to travel to his stock of Solid Portmanteaus, Cow-hide Enamelled Waterproof Bags, Cap Cases, &c.
N.B.—Repairs neatly executed on the premises.
43, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

HYDROPATHY COMBINED WITH MEDICINE.
To meet the wants of Invalids frequenting Mr. DARGAN'S MAGNIFICENT TURKISH BATHS (and to supply a deficiency in a locality otherwise so famed for its salubrity as Bray), a HYDRO-THERAPEUTIC ESTABLISHMENT has been opened, in which ordinary medicine is employed. Terms, £2 to £3 per week.
Further information may be obtained of the Physician and Manager, Edward Haughton, M.D., Bray, County Wicklow.
Will shortly be published, "The Facts and Fallacies of the Turkish Bath Question; or, What Kind of Bath shall We Have?" by E. HAUGHTON, M.D.

SERMONS ON SUNDAY, JULY 15, 1860.
IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS.
I. MISSION BUILDING, 27, Townsend-street, 11-30 a.m.—Rev. ALEXANDER DALLAS, A.M., Rector of Wonston, Hants, and Hon. Secretary to the Society.
II. MISSION BUILDING, Seven p.m.—The Rev. C. F. MacCarthy, A.M., ex-Schol., S.T.C.M.
Subject—"THE CARMELITE'S CLOTH OF GRACE—Is Salvation by Dr. Spratt's brown, or Canon Grimley's red, Scapular taught in Dr. Cullen's Bible?"
Will Dr. Spratt prove that all Carmelites who duly use the brown scapular of Simon Stock "shall not suffer eternal fire?"
Will he prove next Monday that the bit of brown cloth is "the sign of salvation," and "a safeguard in danger" to all who wear it?
Does the scapular save from fire, and flood, and falls?
If a man wears a brown scapular, is he sure of salvation without a priest in his last hours?
Would a scapularian be sure of salvation even in the Adelaide Hospital?
Will Dr. Spratt say of all his scapulars, "Behold the sign of salvation," as B.V.M. is said to have said to Simon Stock on July 16th, A.D., 1251?
Why did the priest who preached the anniversary sermon last year say nothing about the virtues and saving graces of the wonderous scapular?
What infallible proof will Dr. Spratt, or his preacher, give next Monday of any real "deliverance from Purgatory" for the last six hundred years?
Dr. Cullen's Bible states that "the blood of Jesus Christ cleanses from all sin" (1 John, 1. 7); why does it nowhere say that the scapular cleanses from any sin?
Is not Christ "the way to God the father" (John, xiv. 6), and not either sacraments, or scapulars, or saints, or Purgatory, or priests, or penances, or masses, or any other such Roman Catholic nostrums?
If you look to Christ, can you be lost?—John iii. 16, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
If you look to any person or anything else, can you be saved?
If you trust in the merit and help of the saints, and not altogether in the blood and intercession of the Lord Jesus Christ, can he be a Christian at all or a saved sinner?—St. John, iii. 36; 1 John v. 12; St. Mark, xvi. 15 (Dr. Cullen's Bible).
Roman Catholic friends, bring your Bibles; come and hear.

TO THE CLERGY, GENTRY, AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF DONEGAL.

GENTLEMEN,
THE lamented death of the late respected and esteemed Sir EDMUND HAYES leaves a vacancy in the representation of your highly influential county.

I beg to offer myself to your notice, and to solicit your support. My political sentiments are of that Conservative character which I believe to be in accordance with the views entertained by a great majority of the important constituency which I have the honour to address.

The long connection of my family with the county, and the property which they hold in it, must necessarily give me a deep interest in its welfare. Every measure that has a tendency to develop its resources will, therefore, afford a peculiar stimulus to my exertions.

While I promise to devote much of my time to those Parliamentary duties which bear upon our now most important local interests, I can also assure you that I shall earnestly support such more general measures as shall appear to me to be consistent with those well-tried principles which are the security of our nation.

I shall do myself the honour of personally soliciting the support of the Clergy, Gentry, and Electors of the County, at the earliest opportunity.—I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
HAMILTON.
Chesterfield House, 25th June, 1860.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Friday Evening.

The credit vote of £3,800,000 for the Chinese War, asked for this morning by the Secretary-at-War, did not produce any further depression in the London Stock market to-day, having been anticipated. With the exception of a trifling advance in Consols, the value of the Irish Funds was also unchanged from yesterday's rates.

There was not much activity in Banking Securities; Nationals again fell to yesterday's lowest quotations, and Royals realised last price, closing with buyers; Hibernians were inquired for, and sellers of Bank Stock looked for an advance of one-half per cent.

Atlantic Steam Shares continued their downward movement, a recovery of one-quarter being, however, effected before the close. The unfortunate holders appear to be quite perplexed about the recent decision of Government, and whether it will conduce to their advantage or disadvantage. In the meantime, many of them are settling the difficulty by selling. City of Dublin halves produced one-eighth premium, the issue of 1836 being done at par.

Mining Securities were weak in tone, Carysforts having given way to 9s. 3d., and Connorrees to 22s; General Mines were offered at last price, buyers tendering one-eighth less. Mining Company of Ireland were on sale, and Wicklow Copper Mine Shares were in request at £63.

There were no dealings in the Miscellaneous Securities, the previous quotations being offered for Grand Canal Stock and Patriotic Assurance.

The market in original Railway Shares was languid. Cork and Passage, and Dublin and Droghedа (Third) Shares were done at the last value in each case, and there was a fractional improvement in Great Southern Stock. Cork and Bandons were on sale, and there were buyers of the £75 Dublin and Droghedas at par. Midlands were offered at £52¾, and the Half Shares at £26¼. Waterford and Kilkenny Stock was in demand at last rate, an advance of one-half per cent. being demanded.

In Preference 6 per Cents., of the Dublin and Wicklow Company, there was again a large business done, all the shares offering at £12¼ having been taken up. There was a slight advance in Great Southern Preference Stock, the other preference securities being unchanged in value.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JULY 13.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols ..	93⅜ ½
Ditto for new account, 8th August ..	92⅞
New 3 per Cent. Stock ..	92¾ ⅞
LOCAL DEBENTURES	
Ballast Office Debentures 4 per cent. of £92 6s 8d ..	93½
City Debentures, ..	89½
BANKS.	
Royal Bank ..	25½
National Bank ..	63½
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited) ..	4½
Ditto paid in full ..	5
City of Dublin ..	—
Ditto Halves ..	50⅛
Ditto Issue of 1836 ..	50
MINES.	
Carysfort (Limited) ..	9s 3d
Connorree (Limited) ..	22s 6d
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Drogheda ..	—
Ditto Thirds ..	25
Great Southern and Western. ..	113½
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford 6 per cent. perpetual ..	12¼
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. ..	99⅞

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 14th July. Names to be furnished on or before the 13th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. Consols	93 ½	93⅜	93	93½	93⅜	93¼ ⅜ 93⅜ ⅝
Ditto for Account	—	93⅜	93	—	93½	—
3 per cent. Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3 per cent. Stock	92⅞ ⅜	92¾ ⅞	92½	93⅞ ⅜		3 92⅞
Ditto for Account	92⅞	—	92½	92¾ ⅜		3 92¾ ⅞
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	9	3 —

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 13.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money, ..	93½ ⅜
Account, ..	93⅝ ¾
New Threes, ..	93⅜ ½
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money, ..	93½ ⅜
Account, ..	93⅝
New Threes, ..	—
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money, ..	93½
Account, ..	93⅝ ¾
New Threes, ..	93½ ⅜
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money, ..	93½ ⅜
Account, ..	93⅝ ¾
New Threes, ..	93½ ⅜
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money, ..	93½
Account ..	93⅝ ¾
New Threes, ..	93½ ⅜

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills, 2 prem. dis.; Eastern Counties 56⅞; Great Northern, 115½; Grand Trunks, 28½; Great Western of Canada, 10⅞; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 102¾; London and North Western, 102¾ ⅞; Midland Stock, 64 3⅛; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 93⅞ 8; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 40¼; Bank stock, 230½; Caledonian, 94½ ¾; Turkish (new), 61; Great Western, 71 70¾; Mexican, 21; North British 64-3⅞; York, and North Midland, 83⅞; Great Northern 115; Great Northern A, 114½; South Eastern, 84¼-5½; Chester and Holyhead, 51¼; Consols steady at 93½ ⅜. Shares very inactive at last night's rates; The tone is good, but business very limited. Canadian and French without change.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Times City Article.*)

Thursday Evening.

The English funds have been stronger to-day, they opened at a fractional advance, and showed additional firmness towards the close. In the Discount market the demand for money continues rather active at 4 per cent. The Union Bank of London Shares have improved to 23 to 27, a rise of 30. No gold was taken to the bank to-day. The Railway market has been inactive, but well supplied. In one or two stocks a slight advance has taken place, particularly Caledonian, Berwick, and Eastern Counties.

(*Daily News City Article.*

Thursday Evening

Funds were rather firmer owing to the fine weather, and closing quotations were ⅛ per cent. above those of yesterday. The commercial demand for money to-day was more active both at the Bank and in the open market, where the rate for bills was 4 per cent.

FUNDS AND SHARES—JULY 13.

Bank Stock, 229 30; Exchequer Bills, 1 dis. 2 prem.; Caledonians, 93¾ 4½; Chester and Holyhead, 51½ 2½; Eastern Counties, 56⅞; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 77 8; Great Northern, 115 116; do., A, 114 15; Great Western 71½; Great Western of Canada, 11 5-16 5-16; Great Southern and Western, 113¾ 14½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 106¾; London and North Western, 102¾ ⅞; London and South Western, 95½ ⅝; Leeds Northern, 52½ 3; Midland Stock, 118¾ ⅞; North British, 63½; South Eastern, 84¾ 5. Consols closed at 93½ buyers. Shares firm at above rates, with the exception of South Easterns, which are weak. Great Westerns very firm. Canadians and French dull.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Friday Evening.

The excitement which has prevailed in the leather trade is slowly subsiding; in some branches a fair amount of business is being again transacted, but in others there is still great depression. The results of the chief failures in England will be shortly known, but it is fortunate that in the principal cases, it is believed, matters will turn out more favourably for creditors than was expected. It appears, also, that in the London market, for leather and hides, the factors are showing a determination not to force sales, and that further serious depression is thereby prevented. In the woollen districts business continues to be in a steady and healthy state; but in Manchester the market is still dull and drooping, and the bearing of prices pretty generally against both spinners and manufacturers. The advices from Calcutta of the 28th May report the prices of yarns and goods lower, and those from Bombay are likewise unfavourable, and it is most likely that some time will elapse before the demand for goods for India will again become any way active. The hosiery trade has improved in some places, but in others flatness is still observable. For lace goods and for fancy cottons there is more inquiry, as also for certain descriptions of silks.

Wool—Trade has continued firm during the week, and prices are maintained; 25s 6d to 26s 9d, even to 27s has been paid for all hoggets picked per 16lbs; and at our fairs rates also keep up. The quantity shipped from the North Wall, for the week ended on the 11th instant, amounted to 740 bags and packs.

Cotton—The demand at Liverpool is steady, and the tone of the market quite healthy. According to the latest advices from America, cotton is dull at both New York and New Orleans.

Produce Market—The public sales of tea, which commenced in London on Tuesday, and ended on the following day, passed off rather heavily; and low congous, as well as some kinds of green, were sold at a reduction of 1d per lb on the last public sales. Medium black leaf congou was also sold at a similar reduction, but the rates for this description were about equal to those ruling previously in the private contract market. Some low flowery pekoes likewise showed a fall of 2d per lb. The indigo sales, which were also opened on Tuesday, showed an absence of active competition. Importers were willing to make concessions, but buyers were not disposed to come forward freely, and a large quantity was, in consequence, bought in and withdrawn—the proportion sold being at a decline of 2d to 3d per lb for good and fine qualities of Bengal, and fully 4d for consuming and low kinds. In coffee and sugar, however, there has been a good demand in the London market; the former brought, at auction, for native Ceylon, 61s 6d to 62s 6d; and for fine ordinary to low middling plantation, from 67s to 78s, being the full values; and the prices obtained for sugars at auction were—For Barbadoes, 36s to 43s; crystalised Demeraras, 40s 6d to 43s; Mauritius, 33s 6d to 45s; Penang, 37s to 43s—these being very firm rates. Rice sells—for fine Bengal, 15s; for low to white, 10s to 10s 6d, and the same price for Ballam; Madras brings from 10s 6d to 11s; and white Bengal, 13s 6d to 14s per cwt. Tallow continues steady. Prices in London—Spot, 52s 9d; August to September, 52s 9d; October to December, 52s 6d.

Provisions—Bacon at last market was sold at an advance of 1s per cwt, the supply of prime new offered for sale having been small. The rates ranged from 68s to 74s; American brought from 57s to 60s; cheeks, 44s to 46s 8d; Wicklow hams, 63s to 66s; and long fine hams, 70s to 84. Of butter, there was a large supply at the several markets, and the prices were—for firkins, 84s to 102s per cwt; cools, 8½d to 9½d; good, 10d to 11d per lb. The number of firkins exported for the week ended the 11th instant, amounted to 5,922. Eggs, for export, were to be had for 6s; the retail price was from 10d to 1s more, per 124. Potatoes—New Kemps were sold from 1d to 2d per lb; kidneys, 2d to 2½d.

Hay—New, 2s to 3s; old, 4s to 6s. Straw, 4s 4d to 5s 6d. Favourable accounts continue to be received of the way in which the crop is turning out; and a heavy crop of hay has also been secured in England, in excellent condition.

Cattle—The demand for prime beef continues active at both fairs and markets; dairy cattle are also quickly bought up, and dry stock are in fair request. Pigs are likewise easily disposed of, at good prices, but bacon seems rather scarce. In one fair held during the week, the prices realised showed rather a fall. At yesterday's London market the supply was moderate, consisting of 1,377 beasts; 14,400 sheep and lambs; and 312 pigs; and trade was, on the whole, steady, without change in prices; but, at this day's market in Glasgow, a reduction took place; at Smithfield, on Thursday, prime qualities brought about the same money as was paid at previous market; but a reduction took place in second class. In sheep and lambs there was a large business done. The exports from our quays, for the week ended on Wednesday evening, comprised 1,317 head of cattle, 2,419 sheep, 2,730 lambs, and 460 pigs.

Grain—The latest advices from the French markets represent generally lower prices for wheat and flour, but barley and oats continue mostly quoted unaltered in price. The decline in value of the two first mentioned articles is caused chiefly by the improved harvest prospects in France. In the British markets also, with the exception of barley, which is on the advance, the tendency in prices is towards reduction—the reports regarding the state of the weather in England continuing to be favourable. There is also an absence of activity in trade, and speculators are on the look out for the expected large arrivals from the south of Europe, no vessel having arrived at a port of call within the past 12 days, although a considerable number of ships laden with grain are on passage from the latter place to the United Kingdom, but are kept back by the north-easterly wind, which has been blowing against them. Since Tuesday there has been little passing in our Dublin Corn Trade, and at the Corn Exchange to-day, although the market was firm, the demand, which continues to be of a retail kind, was very slightly improved. Wheat was a little more inquired after, as was also Indian corn, buyers expecting to purchase the latter at lower prices.

According to the latest returns published in the "Gazette," the quantities of foreign grain imported into the eleven principal ports of Great Britain (Ireland included) amounted to in the week ending :—

	June 13	June 20	June 27	July 4	Total 4 weeks.
	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.	qrs.
Wheat & Flour	89,352	63,436	96,989	101,787	351,564
Barley & Meal	31,971	41,710	28,317	15,822	117,820
Oats & Meal	68,962	104,309	81,809	92,813	347,893
Maize & Meal	15,899	—5,459	29,176	48,418	98,952
Beans, Peas, Rye, &c.	14,424	15,812	14,083	27,156	71,475
Total quarters each week.	220,698	230,726	250,374	285,996	987,704

The cereal crops in Egypt have turned out fair, but it is probable a large quantity of corn will be wanted for Syria, from the religious disturbances in the latter place.

The following are the quotations, viz:—White wheat, 31s 6d to 33s; red wheat, 30s to 31s 6d; barley, 18s to 22s; oats, 14s 6d to 16s; oatmeal, 14s to 17s; bakers' flour, 17s to 21s; Indian corn, Galatz and Odessa, 33s 6d; white French, 34s; and white American, 35s 6d to 37s.

The following are the London prices for floating cargoes:—

Wheat—Berdianski and Marianople, 55s to 56s; Taganrog, 53s 6d to 54s; Odessa, Ghirka, new, 54s; old, 52s per 492lbs; Sandomirka, 53s to 54s; Polish Odessa, 52s to 53s; Galatz, 50s to 51s; Ibraila, 46s to 48s; and Egytian Sajd, 42s to 44s per 480 lbs.

Indian corn—Galatz and Odessa, 32s to 33s per 492lbs; Ibraila, 30s to 31s; and Foxanian, 30s 6d to 31s 6d per 480lbs.

Barley—Odessa and Danubian, 25s to 26s per 400lbs, and Tagonrog same price; Egytian, 24s to 25s per quarter.

Beans—Egyptian, 32s to 33s per quarter.

Rye—Danupian and Odessa, 30s to 31s per quarter.

Oats—Odessa and Taganrog, 20s to 21s per quarter.

DUBLIN MARKETS—FRIDAY, JULY 13.

Provisions—Spitalfields—In consequence of the bacon market not being large there was an advance of 1s per cwt on the finer kinds. Prices—Flitch bacon, 68s to 74s; American, 57s to 60s; cheeks, 42s; short hams, 63s to 66s; long do, 70s to 80s; lard, 72s to 74s per cwt.

St. Sepulchre's Butter and Bacon Market—Bacon, 70s to 74s; hams, 62s to 66; cheeks, 42s to 45s per cwt. Oats, 14s to 15s per barrel. Cool butter, 10d to 11d per lb; firkins, 93s 4d to 100s per cwt. Poultry—Chickens (alive), 1s 4d to 2s 6d; rabbits, 1s to 1s 4d per pair.

Egg and Butter Market, Little Green—Eggs, hen, 6s 6d to 0s; ducks, 7s 0d, per 124 (wholesale), hens, 6s 10d to 7s 0d; ducks, 7s 6d to 7s 8d, per ditto (retail). Cool butter, 8½d to 11d per lb. Firkins, 80s to 100s 0d per cwt.

Butter Crane, Thomas-street, July 12—Firkin butter, first quality, 102s per cwt; second, 96s; third, 90s. Cool Butter, 10d to 11d per lb.

Fish—Salmon, 7d to 10d per lb. Herrings—Fresh, 7s per hundred.

Hay and Straw—New hay, 2s to 3s per cwt; old, 4s to 6s 6d per do; straw, 4s 6d to 5s 6d per cwt.

Potatoes—New, 1d to 2d per lb; old, 6s to 7s per cwt.

Bread—First quality, 8d; second ditto, 7d; third ditto, 6½d per 4lbs.

Coals—House, 15s to 17s per ton, ex ship.

Whitehaven Colliery Office—Price of Whitehaven Coal, week ending Thursday, 12th July, 15s per ton. At Dublin market six Whitehaven vessels.

Wool—Trade firm; a very small market to-day; prices 25s 6d to 26s 9d, even 27s per stone of 16lbs, according to quality.

Messrs. Ganly's report:—"Very little wool came to market to-day; no change to notice in prices from last week's quotations—25s 6d to 25s 9d per stone of 16lbs."

Leather—Leather difficult to quote; salted hides have fallen 10s to 12s per cwt; horse skins, 1s each; calf skins, 6s to 7s per dozen.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY, JULY 13.

We have again to report a very dull market at our Corn Exchange to-day, without any alteration in the general currencies of Friday last, except in Indian corn, for which there was rather more inquiry, at a small reduction in price.

	s. D.	s. D.		s. D.	s. D.
White wheat	31 0	to 33 0	Oatmeal	14 0	to 17 0
Red do. ...	30 0	to 31 6	Rapeseed	00 0	to 00 0
Barley ...	18 0	to 22 0	Bakers' flour	17 0	to 21 0
Bere ...	00 0	to 00 0	Indian corn, per		
Oats ...	14 6	to 16 6	480lbs	32 6	to 33 6

RETURN OF CORN AND OATMEAL SOLD AND DELIVERED AT DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 13.

	From. s. d.	To. s. d.	Average. s. d.
507 Wheat, per barrel 20 stone..	32 0	33 6	31 8
703 Oats do. 14 stone..	14 6	17 0	15 9
780 Oatmeal cwt. 8 stone..	16 0	16 6	16 3

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN FOR THE WEEK—JULY 7.
Imperial Average.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat ..	57 9	Oats	26 5	Beans	46 6
Barley ..	34 0	Rye	41 3	Peas	41 4

Aggregate Average for the Six Weeks.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat ..	55 11	Oats	26 9	Beans	45 11
Barley ..	34 7	Rye	39 4	Peas	41 1

Duty one shilling.

[BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.]

LONDON CORN MARKET, JULY 13.—Supply of oats and wheat very fair. Wheat trade dull, but holders hold for good prices, 1s dearer. Oats 6d to 1s dearer, with a good demand. In flour there is little doing, prices unaltered.

USBORNE'S REPORT.—Wheat steady. Maize slow, Flour calm. Barley strong. Beans and peas drooping. Oats 6d to 1s dearer.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, JULY 13.—Sugar—Sales going at full rates. Coffee continues in steady demand at full rates; native Ceylon sold at 63s. Tea—Business limited, owing to firmness of holders. Rice quiet. Saltpetre firm. Tallow steady, at 52s 9d; spot 52s 6d; last 3 months.

MANCHESTER TRADE, JULY 13.—The continuance of fine weather and the improved telegraph accounts from Calcutta prevent to-day any further quotable decline in our market since Tuesday, but the tendency of prices still remains rather in favour of buyers.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—10,000 bales sold, including 3,000 on speculation and for export. Market steady.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, JULY 13.—(Messrs. Morton, Brother's & Maddock's Report.)—Attendance good at this morning's market. Wheat in fair consumptive demand at Tuesday's rates. Flour unchanged in price for good qualities, inferior rather easier to buy. Oats and oatmeal steady, but slow sale. Indian corn looked after both for inferior and for shipment coastwise, and to Ireland.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY PRODUCE MARKET, JULY 13.—Sugar—At close of list and beginning of the week, there was an active demand; considerable sales were made at irregular prices, but market may be quoted 6d dearer. During the last two days the business has been limited, owing chiefly to the small quantities on offer and increased firmness of holders. Coffee—No change in market, and business restricted to 200 bags Singapore, at 62s; 40 bags Rio, at 58s 6d; and 50 bags ungarbled Mocha at 83s. per cwt. Tea—At sales held this week in London, mostly without reserve, congous under 1s 8d went rather cheaper; common caper also showing a decline of 0½d to 1d per lb. Rice—a very quiet market all week, and transactions unusually small. Sales—1,000 bags Necransie at 10s 1½d; 870 bags old Rangoon at 10s to 10s 3d, and 20 tierces fine Caroline at 24s 10d per cwt. Saltpetre—620 bags, 4¾ to 2½ per cent. at 43s to 43s 6d per cwt. Tallow—Good demand continues, but holders continuing firm, prices on the whole are about 3d per cwt lower.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET, JULY 13.—Short supplies. Fine fresh wheat rather dearer than last Friday. In other sorts no change. In spring corn no alteration.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JULY 13.—Steady market. Probably about 10,000 bales will be sold.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, JULY 13.—Firsts, 106s; seconds, 105s; thirds, 85s; fourths, 92s; fifths, 75s; sixths, 64s; 2,430 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, JULY 13.—Oats, 15s to 17s.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, JULY 13.—No 1, 51s to 51s 6d; mixed numbers, warrants, 52s 6d to 52s 9d; No. 3, 51s 3d to 51s 6d. Market firm.

BELFAST CORN MARKET, JULY 13.—(Henderson's Report.)—Farmers' supplies light. Wheat slow at former rates. Oats slightly improved. Oatmeal dull and easier. At the Corn Exchange a small business passing, holders firm, and no change in quotations. More inquiry for Indian Corn. White American, £8 12s to £8 15s; French, £8 to £8 10s; Yellow, £7 15s to £8 per ton.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
SATURDAY, JULY 14.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—Every Evening.
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Hengler's Grand Cirque Variete. Every Evening at half-past Seven.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

THE THEATRES.
QUEEN'S THEATRE—To-night—"Wallace the Hero of Scotland;" "Pas de Fascination;" "Middy Ashore;" "The Vagrant, His Wife and Family."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock, p.m.
The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, July 7th, amounted to 57,238 copies, making an average of 9,539 copies daily.

WANTED, a strong Table, for Office use, from 20 to 24 feet long, made of deal or other wood.—Address "J. T.," Table, IRISH TIMES Office.

THE SATURDAY HERALD, SATURDAY, JULY 14.
CONTENTS:—
IMPORTANT FOREIGN NEWS!
Religious Disturbances in St. George's-in-the East; the Ellison Bequest; the French Army; French Policy; the Purchase of Military Equipments in India; National Rifle Association—Distribution of Prizes; the Turf; Stations of the Preachers of the Primitive Wesleyan Methodist Conference, 1860; the Armagh Riots; the Frome Murder; the Ladies and the Volunteer Movement; Murder in Hesse Cassel; Lord Clyde's Farewell Address; Probable Diminution of the British Army in India; Transfer of the Galway Contract; Wreck of the Sapphire; Meetings of the Corporation; the North and South Dublin Unions; Parliamentary Proceedings of the Week; Review of the British Corn Trade; a special report of the Commercial Transactions of the Week; together with all Ecclesiastical, Legal, Military, and Sporting Intelligence; also all Fairs, Markets, and other interesting News of the Week.
PRICE THREE HALFPENCE!
OFFICES, 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, AND 15, SACKVILLE-PLACE.

RAIRB TOOR SEPIP.—BRIAR ROOT PIPES at Continental Prices, at
EDWARD KEEVIL'S (late Hetherington's)
Wholesale Pipe Warehouse,
27, MERCHANTS-QUAY, DUBLIN.
A sample, free by post, for Thirteen Stamps.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER UNIFORM.
We respectfully invite Members of Committees of the various Rifle Clubs throughout Ireland to an inspection of a New Design of Volunteer Uniform, just completed for one of the Rifle Corps now being embodied.
AMMARMANN, REID, & CO.,
ARMY TAILORS,
6, SUFFOLK-STREET.

AS TROUSERS CUTTERS we have no equal. This is our great pride to boast of; we confine ourselves principally to this department, and the result is, that we make more Trousers than any other House in Dublin.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
PROFESSED TROUSERS MAKERS,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

ROYAL IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.
Estimates for complete Outfits furnished on application to
KENNY AND OWENS,
Merchant Tailors,
54, DAME-STREET,
Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 16s.
Thoroughly Shrunk.

EXCURSION AND SUMMER LOUNGE SUITS.
We are largely supplied in every leading fabric for the present season. And have also in our own, and Messrs. Nicoll's of London, make, ready for immediate use, every size and approved design.
GEO. MACDONA & CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, JULY 14.

How much are we expected to pay for Lord Palmerston's "crash in China?" It has cost six millions already, if we include the army and navy estimates, the expenses of maintaining our men in China, and the pleasant sum of £3,800,000 voted away on yesterday morning. What is to be done with that £3,800,000, if anybody knows, nobody tells. The careful House of Commons has given the Chancellor of the Exchequer credit to that amount, and of course it will be spent, but how or where will only appear this time twelvemonth, when a Conservative Minister must request a supplemental grant to cover expenses not included in Mr. Gladstone's miraculous Budget, and still more miraculous estimate. Were it not for the wisdom of the House of Lords the sum asked for yesterday would be not £3,800,000, but £5,200,000. All this is borrowed. The two great principles upon which this new page of the estimates is framed are to anticipate next year's revenue and give no account. Very naively the Secretary at War confesses that he "proceeds by guess-work." It is all guess-work with his Cabinet. The statistics upon which the Reform Bill was framed were guess-work, the French tariff was guess-work, the anticipated surplus of £400,000 was guess-work, and now this item of four millions is based upon guess-work! Are the twelve millions required for fortifications to be based upon guess-work also? Verily, we have got an expensive Chancellor of the Exchequer, who endeavours to make the country thrifty by spending everything. But why was not the necessity for this four millions known before? We have been at war with China, off and on, for the last four years. Hostilities culminated fully a year since. Nearly three millions were spent within the last six months on preparations. Was not the amount of force, whether in ships or men, settled with our most faithful ally in February last? Did Mr. Gladstone imagine that the mere rumour of Armstrong guns being sent out would frighten the Chinese into submission? What judicial blindness possessed him that he could not foresee in February that he would require four millions in July? Lord Derby saw it; Lord Monteagle saw it; Sir J. Pakington saw it. Why was the Chancellor blind until yesterday morning, and what unexpected event has happened to clear away the film now?

Where were all the men of the Manchester School? Why did not Mr. Cobden defend the undoubted right of the Chinese to exclude foreigners from their territory if they pleased? Mr. Milner Gibson could, no doubt, have framed a clever resolution, similar to that by which he upset Lord Palmerston in 1858. Have the sweets of office and the allurements of patronage so altered his opinions of the Chinese, that he now thinks it right and proper to spend six millions of British money for the purpose of taking as many Chinese lives and ruining as much Chinese property as he can? Mr. Bright, too—where was Mr. Bright when the Chancellor looked round the House and demanded that same four millions? "Trade and commerce are the surest bonds of peace." Yet, here we are trading most extensively with the Chinese, and yet we are doing our utmost to knock their capital to pieces. "Only autocratical Ministers," according to his Birmingham speech, "involve the country in war, "that they may find lucrative employment "for the scions of Norman families." Yet, a Cabinet with a triad of ultra-Liberals, spends six millions in devastating "a most interesting country and a harmless people," that cotton and opium may find a market. Where is this money to come from? The advocates of direct taxation will say, from income and property. There is no idea of even an imaginary surplus next year to pay off the embarrassments of this. We are already paying a war income-tax while nominally at peace. That four millions for China, and several millions for fortifications, must be provided, and it is not the indoctrination of navvies with a taste for French wines that will provide them. If matters go on as they are progressing, we guess the inevitable Gladstone next year will fix on us, if he be Chancellor, an income-tax of two shillings in the pound.

THE main points of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement respecting the Galway Line, are these:—An intimation was made to the Government that the answer to the application for Governmental sanction to the transfer must be an immediate one, *as the matter would not bear time being given for consideration*; that without at all deciding what Government would do under other circumstances, *they could not sanction that assignment*; that reply is a definitive one on the part of the Government, but another application has since been made by the Postmaster-General in Canada, which has not yet been considered; and, finally, that Government will *take care to redeem the pledge* given to Mr. Irwin, that no transfer of the Galway Contract should take place without affording an opportunity of showing cause why such contract should not be transferred. From this it is clear that the shareholders, through Mr. Irwin, will be able to plead their cause, but that Government, though they have rejected the first application for a sanction to their transfer, are yet open to decide in favour of it. A more important statement could not be made, or one better deserving of the most careful thought of the proprietary of the Galway Line.

No enterprise ever created so much interest in Ireland as that of the Galway Atlantic Steam Company. Never was there such unanimity among all parties in favour of any adventure. For once, it was believed that Irishmen had forgotten their differences, and were determined to stand firmly by each other in a grand endeavour to benefit their country. It is useless now to narrate the enormous and unexpected difficulties the Company had to encounter. There were disasters which no care could avoid, no prescience anticipate, no knowledge explain. Ships were driven on rocks in a clear calm, harbour, every inch of which was sounded. Boilers burst most unaccountably; screws were taken out here, and rods were bent there. Everything, that man had to do with, seemed to league against the Company. At the last moment, when the Connaught was on the point of sailing, and a few hours' delay might forfeit the subsidy, the cylinder broke, though it had been tested ten minutes before by the Government inspector. A second cylinder, despatched in all speed, was broken just as it arrived at its destination; and when, at last, all was ready and the blue-peter hoisted at the mast-head of the finest ship ever seen in Galway, the telegraph informed us that ship, subsidy, contract, shareholders and all, had been quietly sold.

Great opposition was expected at the first formation of the Company. Commercial monopolists are the most unscrupulous of men. Liverpool had nearly a monopoly of passenger traffic, and complete command of the goods trade. So Liverpool arose, as one man, against the Company. Then came the Cunard Company, the Inman Company, the Montreal Company, the Canadian Government, and other opponents. All the companies were possessed of great influence in the House of Commons, and, consequently, could put pressure upon the Government. The Ministry picked out the Galway Contract from all other contracts, set it up by itself, that it might be assailed by all who had contracts of their own to secure, and dwelt very much upon the transactions of a single member of the directory, for the apparent purpose of encouraging opposition.

However, sometimes the over-crafty defeat themselves. The deed of assignment which was to hand over the Galway Contract to a Canadian Company was handed in to Government. By way of pressure the Government was assured that an instant acceptance was necessary. No time was to be allowed: the Irish Shareholders were not to have an opportunity of speaking; no one was to have even the power of complaining; all was to be executed with telegraphic speed; the act was to be completed first, and we were to consider it afterwards. There was something so audacious in this that a conscious Government could not assent, and withheld its approbation, and the transfer is still incomplete.

The Galway Line and Contract still *de facto* belongs to the Galway Company. There are 2,000 Irish Shareholders who have contributed their £200,000. The line is theirs. Legal quibbles may have been adopted in framing the charter of the Company, but we believe that the line and contract cannot be sold without the consent of two-thirds of the Shareholders.

These Shareholders have but two courses before them. One is to consent to the transfer, and by the proceeds of the sale, and by parting with their ships, &c., to save perhaps some 10s. in the pound of their paid-up capital. If Government assent to the transfer of the subsidy, it would, we fear, be ruinous to carry on the Galway Line on the strength of the Newfoundland Contract, in face of such powerful and such determined opposition. It is with great regret we say this, but the subsidy was granted by a generous Government to aid the infant line until it gained strength. All new enterprises of this kind require help, and generally obtain it. To take the subsidy from the Galway Company is to take the soul from the body.

What these Shareholders desire is this: They have staked their money in a national concern; they have overcome difficulty after difficulty; at last they were, like their own Connaught, fairly afloat, with the open sea before them. They demand that this line and its subsidy shall remain in the hands of the original Shareholders, to whom it properly belongs, and that there shall be given to them an opportunity of developing its resources.

As yet it is theirs. Let them petition and state their case. If money be wanted, surely it can be had on the same security which could obtain £200,000 for purchase. If the contract be worth £200,000 to sell, it is worth £200,000 to borrow.

The Government must act fairly in this matter now. They have shown their hostility too openly. The meanness of selecting the only Irish subsidy for attack; the constitution of the committee; the separation of the Galway Contract from all other contracts; the partiality shown to its opponents, and hostility to its friends; and, though last, not least, the evident intention to gain popularity in Canada by the sacrifice of Ireland, so that the same ship which bore the Prince of Wales thither might bear the transfer of the Company to the Colony. All this, taken in connexion with their refusal to assent to the transfer, is proof that the Government are conscious they have already gone too far in opposing our only national enterprise of the kind.

But if the subsidy be retained by the Galway Line, if money sufficient to carry on the enterprise be obtained, if every other difficulty be removed, still the Company must fail if the management be not transferred to Dublin, and placed in the hands of an Irish Directory. The office expenses alone of the management in London are, we are informed, quite sufficient to swamp the Company. The business has not, and cannot, be managed as it should be. It stands to reason, and is in accordance with plain common sense, that an Irish enterprise should be managed in Ireland. English Directories, whether of Banks or Railroads, are not remarkable for their success. If we are to fail, let us fail in the light, not by secret intrigues. We assert that the most important element in the success of the Company, even if everything else be favourable, is that the entire control and management of the Galway Line should be transferred to Ireland.

The *Times* on the National Defences:—

Parliament is about to discuss the important question of how this island can be best secured against all chances of attack from a foreign enemy. The question concerns us all; it is, perhaps, the most momentous question which we could take in hand. The whole discussion proceeds on the assumption that our naval line of defence is forced, and that for military purposes we have ceased to be an island. Of course, if the sovereignty of the sea is secured to us, there is an end of the matter. The great military monarchs of Continental Europe may collect their vast masses of soldiery at Cherbourg, Cronstadt, or elsewhere, with the most malignant intentions against our poor little island, and end by erecting a pillar or two in commemoration of their own folly, just as they did at Boulogne some 60 years ago. But have we that security? Or, if we have it not, are there any means by which we can hope to obtain it? If money could produce this result, it is certain that we spend money enough upon naval preparation to ensure our security. The idea, however, prevails that we are as little secure at sea as we are on land. Talk to our sea officers, and they will tell you that, unless we are prepared to confront the chances of an actual invasion, we are in great peril. Talk to our land officers, and they will inform you that unless the narrow seas are maintained as an impassable gulf, they would scarcely answer for the security of the country for ten days. Each throws back the ball to the other. Of course, the sea is the first point, but we assume that Britannia is dethroned, and that upon our own element misfortune has overtaken us. What next? The gentlemen who have been commissioned to make an inquiry into the subject recommend us to invest an enormous sum in fortifications. If this is the right thing, by all means let it be done. If, on the other hand, such expenditure not only does not add to our security at all, but, in point of fact, does something worse, inasmuch as it would induce us to rely upon a broken reed, then we had far better keep our money in our pockets against the time when the sharp pinch of necessity is on us. What we propose to do in these remarks is to give the substance of the comments made by an intelligent French writer, M. A. Brialmont (already known as the author of a reasonably fair biography of the Duke of Wellington), upon the report of our Fortifications Commission.

The French notion, then, of our true system of defence turns upon two hinges—first, the augmentation of the standing army by means of a conscription; and, secondly, the creation of a great strategical pivot in the south, and in the neighbourhood of London. Omitting, as we may well do, all discussion upon the first of these propositions, the definite suggestions for carrying out the second are, first, an increase in the importance of the fortifications of Chatham; secondly, the construction of a new fortified place at Guildford; thirdly, a large depot or intrenched camp at Croydon, at about ten miles distance from the metropolis. The reasons why these places are selected are these:—It seems to be admitted that the vulnerable part of our coast lies between Deal and Portsmouth. The Duke of Wellington wrote in the year 1847 that he had often reconnoitred the coast from the North Foreland to Selsey Bill, and declared there was not a spot along this long line of coast upon which you could not disembark infantry at any state of the tide, or whatever wind might be blowing; moreover, that within the same geographical limits there was at the least seven forts or mouths of rivers, of which an enemy who had landed his infantry might take immediate possession in order to disembark his cavalry and artillery of heavy calibre. At any one of these points he might establish himself, so as easily to resist attack from the land side, and, if he could keep open his communications by sea, all would be well. This, then, being the vulnerable part of our coast, it is to this we must look. It is possible, indeed, that a diversion might be made on the north side of the Thames, in the county of Essex, or on the west coast, or even in some part of the Irish Channel, but none of these would ever be the point of serious attack. A fleet of transports would never execute a flank movement, leaving their line exposed in its length to attacks directed against it from Dover, Portsmouth, Portland, Plymouth, or Pembroke. Nor would an invading force select for disembarkation any part of our coast more distant from its own ports than our southern coast, for the communications might be so easily endangered. At the same time, means must be provided by which the army secured in this standing camp at Croydon could extend its operations to the other side of the Thames, in case the enemy appeared there in force. For this purpose it is proposed to construct three military bridges—one at Tilbury Fort, another at Woolwich, and another higher up, at Kingston. By help of these arrangements, and with the further facilities for defence afforded by the numerous railroads which meet at Croydon, M. Brialmont seems to think we should be tolerably secure against any invading force. The great argument which this gentleman employs against the policy of incurring any heavy expenditure upon the fortification of such places as Portsmouth, Pembroke, &c., is this—The supposition of an invasion involves as a necessity the supposition that the French have obtained the superiority at sea. What, then, would be the position of a British force shut up between a superior maritime and a superior land force, in case an attack was directed against any of these points? On the other hand, it would not be necessary to attack any of these fortified places in order to make a direct advance upon London. M. Brialmont makes light of the proposition, which recently was so much discussed among ourselves, for fortifying London by a sort of chain of defences—looking at it as an impossibility that we could defend such an enormous circle by any means at our disposal. The great error, this writer tells us, which pervades the propositions which are to be offered to the notice of Parliament is, that they are drawn up in violation of the first principle of military tactics,—"Never rely for security upon your first line of defence." In order to be reasonably prepared for continuing a struggle, it is necessary to have a great depot behind the first line of defence, which is to be used as the basis of all offensive movements, and upon which an army can retire in case of check or defeat. Such a retiring point is the famous Quadrilateral at the eastern extremity of the great Lombard plain; and such, according to M. Brialmont, Croydon should be to us. The old-fashioned system used to be to attempt the defence of a kingdom by a system of frontier fortresses, and, as long as opposing Generals courteously sate down before these in succession, and retired if they could not effect their reduction, the plan answered well enough. It was proved, however, by the results of the more daring tactics of Napoleon that of this system there was an end.

Leaving it to military men to discuss the value of these suggestions in their details, we may be permitted to add, as from ourselves, that without regarding our great naval seaports and arsenals as strategical points of defence, it is necessary to secure them at least against any sudden inroad or attack, for the injury to our power consequent upon the loss of any one of them would be so momentous that they must be guarded against all such hazards. These great centres of national strength must be protected at all events on the sea side, whatever may be the scheme on which we ultimately resolve for the defence of the metropolis and of the kingdom generally. It is, of course, impossible to calculate all the contingencies of strategy; but we find that other high military authorities, in opposition to M. Brialmont, contend that an advance upon London direct from the southern coast is almost an impossibility, if we are tolerably well prepared in men and the *materiel* of war. It would be useless to discuss the policy of a conscription. That is a course we shall never have occasion to adopt. With our mixed system of Regulars, Militia, and Volunteers, we shall meet the storm, should it ever break over our heads, and meet it, we doubt not, with the most triumphant success.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

OSBORNE, JULY 12.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Augusta Bruce and Lord James Murray, arrived at Osborne yesterday, from Frogmore House, on a visit to her Majesty.

The Queen received her Royal Highness in the hall, accompanied by Princess Alice and the Royal Family, and attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting.

The Duchess of Kent drove out in the grounds in the afternoon.

Sir Charles Domvile, Bart., has left Santry House for London.

BRESLIN'S ROYAL MARINE HOTEL, BRAY.—Arrivals—The Dowager Lady Dunally, and suite; the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Clogher, Mrs. Maude, the Misses Maude and brothers, Mrs. and the Misses Stackpoole, Captain Morris, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Gray, Colonel and Mrs. Cox, Messrs. J. Silver, Oliver J. Saltald, Frank Taylor Hutchinson and Booth. Departures.—The Lady Lurgan, and the Hon. Misses Brownlow and suite, for Brownlow-house; the Lady Beaumont and the Hon. Miss Stapleton, and suite; the Hon. Frederick Ponsonby, Sir Cusac Roney, Captain and Mrs. Eccles, Miss Taylor, and Miss Onslow, and suite; the Misses Douglass, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Black, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Gabbett, and friend, Mr. and Mrs. Dempster, Mr. and Mrs. O'Hara, Mr. and Mrs. Moreland, Mr. and Mrs. Marmion, Mr. and Miss Hutchins; Messrs. Armstrong, Denis (2), J. Franks, Shean, and friend.

ARMY.

WOOLWICH, JULY 12.—This morning, at nine o'clock, the troops in garrison, consisting of Captain W. B. Saunders, I Battery of Horse Artillery, field batteries Foot Artillery, and Military Train Corps, assembled on parade, and proceeded in marching order to Dartford-heath, for the purpose of forming an encampment, and fully testing the improved army cooking apparatus invented by Captain Grant, and also a new plan of roasting, grinding, and preparing coffee for the use of the troops. Two of Captain Grant's ambulatory apparatuses, fitted with every convenience for baking, stewing, boiling, &c., and a number of pontoons, were placed in charge of the Military Train Corps, and the furnaces were lighted before leaving Woolwich, in order to test the merits of the invention for preparing food for a large body of men while on march. On arriving at the heath, tents were pitched, and preparations made for serving the whole of the troops with an excellent dinner. Trenches were dug in the ground for the pontoon kettles, and chimneys quickly constructed with earth. At one o'clock rations, consisting of meat, vegetables, &c., cooked by means of the apparatus and pontoons, were served out to each man, Major-General Sir R. Dacres, Commandant, and a numerous staff of officers, dining on food cooked in the same manner. By means of a cylinder placed over the chimney of the pontoon trench, coffee was roasted, and afterwards ground in a mill fixed to one of the gun carriages. By direction of the Commandant, the afternoon was devoted to the rational enjoyment of the troops, who were served out with an ample allowance of malt liquor, and fraternised at pleasure with the large number of spectators present. The troops returned to Woolwich at seven o'clock, and the result of the experiments has fully confirmed the utility of Captain Grant's invention, which will be used at the ensuing volunteer sham fight.

NAVY.

The following appointments were made at the Admiralty on Thursday:—

Master—C. G. Johnson, to the Asia, for the Immortalité. Paymaster—Robert Taylor, to the Hornet. Assistant Paymaster—George Prince, to the Hornet. Acting Second-class Assistant Engineer—James N. Slade, the Cumberland, for charge of the machinery of the Fly. Acting Third-class Assistant Engineers—James Howey, Henry Clyde, and William Gentles, to the Nile, as supernumeraries for disposal.

THANKS.

From the Committee of the Adelaide Hospital for the following:—Charles Gausson, Esq, £1; Robert Hanna, Esq, £1; Lady C. Vandeleur, £1; Messrs. Ferrier, Pollock, and Co., £2 2s; Captain Wall (Wallscourt), £1; A Harvey, Esq, M.D, 10s; Mrs S Garrett, £1; Captain Evans, R N, £1; Thomas S Roche, Esq, £1; Robert Fowler, Esq, £5; George Casey, Esq, £5 (subscription); George Casey, Esq, £50 (donation); John Collins, Esq, £1; James A Keit, Esq, £1; Miss Emily Foster, £1; collected at Sermon in St Nicholas Without, per Rev H R Halahan, £8 1s 6d; Mr Glorney, £1; a few Friends, 13s.

From the Committee for Enlargement of Trinity Church, Killiney, for the following, per the Rev J S Bell:—Josiah Hardleston, Esq, £30; Cheyne Brady, Esq, £10; Francis William Brady, Esq, £1; Doctor Duncan, £1; A C Pallis, Esq, £1; J Ogilby, Esq, £1; John Fitzgerald, Esq, £10.

From the minister of the parish for the following additional sums for the repairs of St. Audoen's Church, Corn-market:—John Cottle, Esq, £2, and Thos. C Scott, Esq, £2 (churchwardens); John Vance, Esq, M P, £3; the Ven the Archdeacon of Glandelagh, £1; John Ribton Garston, Esq, £1; Miss H Cooper, 10s; collection by James Pearson, 7s 6d; W and S Parker, Esqrs, £2; W Dean and Son, Esqrs, £1; A Hall, Esq, £1; Thomas Dunnill, Esq, £1; A W Morrison & Co, Esqrs, £1; A W Studdert, Esq, 10s; Thomas Wilson, Esq, £1; M'Master & Co, Esqrs, £1; R Millner, Esq, £1; an Old Parishioner, per T C Scott, Esq, £2; G F and E F Wright, Esqrs, £1; C Neile, Esq, £1; C Leslie, Esq, £1; Thomas Wright, Esq, 5s; a Friend, per T C Scott, Esq, 2s 6d; Henry Peile, Esq, 10s; a Prebendary of St Patrick's, £1; Dr A Mahood, £3.

LATEST NEWS.

Irish Times Office,
Four o'clock, a.m.

THE INSURRECTION IN SYRIA.

SMYRNA, JULY 2ND.—The steamer reports that the whole of the Frank inhabitants, and as many inhabitants Christians, as could, have taken refuge on board the English and French men-of-war in the roads. Parties of Marines from the ships of each of these nations had landed to assist in restoring order. Her Majesty's ship Exmouth had embarked the cash books and personal property of the Ottoman Bank. Abdel Kader was using his influence at Damascus for the protection of the Christians.

MASSACRE OF TWO THOUSAND CHRISTIANS IN SYRIA.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Beyrout gives an account of a village being sacked and burned, and every Christian male, to the number of 2,000 and more, being put to the sword by the Druses, who a fortnight before had disarmed them in cold blood. The women and children were allowed to escape, and reached the mouth of the Damoor river, half way between Beyrout and Sidon, whence they were brought up to the number of 1,100 by her Majesty's ships Fannett and Mohawk; of the men not more than thirty escaped. The town is all burnt. The refugees say that the Turkish soldiers sided with the Druses, helping them to butcher the people, and that the Turkish troops were the only people who insulted the women, of which not a few met with the worst treatment by them.

MAIL NEWS.

GALWAY, FRIDAY, JULY 13—The (s.s.) North Briton, from Liverpool *via* Londonderry, arrived here at 5 30 p.m. The mail bags, 38 in number, arrived by special train. She had on board 112 steerage and 72 first-class passengers. The mails were put on board, and she sailed at 6 45 p.m. The total number of bags, Liverpool and Londonderry, was 55.

BANK RETURNS.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.—Notes issued, £29,937,825; Government Debt, £11,015,100; Other Securities, £3,459,900; Gold and Silver, £15,462,825. Total, £29,937,825.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.—Proprietors' Capital, £14,553,000; Rest, £3,335,113; Public Deposits, £4,120,050; Other Deposits, £15,388,935; Seven-day and other Bills, £738,909. Total, £38,135,107. Government Securities, £9,714,574; Other Securities, £19,616,568; Notes, £8,033,980; Gold and Silver, £769,985. Total, £38,135,107.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

THE ROMAN STATES.

The Marquis of NORMANBY gave notice that on an early day he should move for additional papers relative to the administration of the Roman States.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

Two hours were spent in discussing two private bills, the Scottish Drainage Improvement Bill, and the Galway Harbour Bill, which were read a third time and passed.

The Labourers' Cottages (Scotland) Bill was read a second time.

The Criminal Lunatic Asylum Bill, the Ionian Islands, Marriage, the Phoenix Park, and the Local Government Bills were read a third time and passed.

The House adjourned at 7.40 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY, JULY 13.

IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

At the morning sitting of the House of Commons,

Colonel FRENCH gave notice, that on Tuesday he should move for leave to bring in a bill to authorise the enrolment of Volunteers in Ireland.

Mr. BRADY called the attention of the House to the answer given by the First Lord of the Treasury to a question put on Friday last, the 6th instant, relative to the enrolment of Volunteers in Ireland. He urged in strong terms the policy of establishing Volunteer forces in Ireland.

LAND (IRELAND) BILL.

Further progress was made with the consideration of the amendment to the Tenure and Improvement of Land (Ireland) Bill.

Mr. KINGLAKE asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether all the Great Powers, as well as Switzerland and Sardinia, have consented to take part in the proposed Conference on the subject of the 92nd article of the Definitive Act of Vienna; and whether there is any preliminary understanding between the Powers, as to the basis on which the Conference will take place.

Sir R. PEEL declared it was not from France, but from Switzerland, that the proposal for a Conference had come. He warned the House that the test of universal suffrage, as applied to the annexation of Savoy, was most fallacious.

Mr. B. OSBORNE said that after reading the despatches he was quite willing to leave the management of our foreign affairs in the hands of the noble lord. He wished to know whether the statement Mr. Kinglake made on the preceding evening, as to the proposals of the Emperor at Villafranca to the Emperor of the French, were correct.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL recapitulated the three modes proposed by the French Government for adjusting the actual difficulties. Of these three her Majesty's Government had chosen a Conference, but a direct answer had not been received from the other Powers, so that at present nothing had been decided. The basis of the Conference would be the reconcilement of the treaties of France and Turin. As to what passed at the interview at Villafranca, no one was present besides the two Emperors, and he had no definite information on the subject.

PAPER DUTIES.

Mr. WHALLEY called the attention of the House to the Excise Duty on Paper, and, in reference thereto, to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether it is his intention to enforce the payment of that duty?

Mr. HALLIBURTON and Mr. P. HENNESSY having spoken, the subject dropped.

SMALL SUNDRIES.

Mr. MAGUIRE asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland if he has been informed that the stained glass window of the Roman Catholic Church of Cookstown, county Tyrone, was maliciously broken on the morning of Sunday, the 1st July, and what practical steps have been taken by the Irish Government to maintain the peace, and preserve the persons and property of Roman Catholics from outrage, in this and other counties in Ulster. He declared that the Roman Catholics on the occasion referred to had given no provocation whatever to justify the brutal outrage committed on them.

Mr. CORRY denied that those outrages could be attributed to the Orangemen.

Mr. BLACK complained of the treatment of certain men in the Preventive Service in Scotland.

Other topics being brought forward,

The motion for adjournment till Monday was then agreed to.

CHINA.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply,

Mr. B. COCHRANE moved, by way of amendment, that in order to remove one great obstacle to peace with China, the plenipotentiary be instructed not to insist on the fulfilment of the third article of the treaty of Tein Tsin, by which his Majesty the Emperor of China agreed that the ambassador, or minister, or other diplomatic agent, appointed by her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, may reside with his family and establishment permanently, at the capital, or may visit it occasionally, at the option of the British Government.

Lord J. RUSSELL objected to the form of the motion. The instructions to ambassadors emanated from the Sovereign, and could not, with propriety, be altered by the House of Commons. The proper mode of proceeding would have been by an address to the Crown. He proceeded to combat the policy advocated by the hon. member, insisting on the expediency of securing for the British Envoy, the same privilege of residence at Pekin, already enjoyed by the Russian Ambassador.

The amendment was then negatived without a division, and

The House went into Committee of Supply.

A vote of £443,000 on account of the expenses incurred in China was then agreed to after a brief consideration.

In the course of the discussion,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER entered into various details respecting the financial and other results arising or anticipated from the war. He also vindicated his own consistency, and that some of his colleagues, in opposing the war with China in 1857, and supporting the present one.

Lord J. RUSSELL also justified the declaration of war, which he contended had become indispensible to vindicate the honour and dignity of England, after the outrage committed on the Peiho. It was a terrible calamity, one which the present Government could not avoid, and which they had inherited from their predecessors.

Mr. T. BARING observed that the war was said to be urged for the promotion of trade. The fact was, that traders did not wish for war, and felt the gravest suspicion of diplomacy.

THE GALWAY CONTRACT.

Sir J. NORTHCOTE, in reference to the Galway Packet Company question, begged the Government not to act hastily in the matter, but to leave the House free and unshackled. The question was between the Galway Company and the Canadian Government. The arrangement had originated with Mr. Cobden, at Chair-

...man of the Packet Company, and had long since been brought under the cognisance of the Administration.

After a few words from Mr. Baxter,

Sir F. BARING hoped the Government would enter into no fresh engagements until the House had formally discussed and decided the vote for the Galway Packet Contract.

Mr. LAING said the proposed purchase of the Galway Contract by the Canadian Government had only very recently assumed a definite state. The assent of the Home Government and of Parliament was still required.

Lord PALMERTSON said that trade could not be safe in any country when Englishmen did not enjoy the rights and securities formerly recognised and secured by treaty.

The House having resumed,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER referring to the advanced hour (12 o'clock), deferred until Monday his proposed financial statement.

The Game Certificate Bill was passed through committee.

The remaining business was disposed of, and

The House adjourned at 2-25 a.m.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

City, Friday.—Funds extremely quiet, at yesterday's prices, pending the announcement of the financial proposal of Government, which is fixed for this evening. In the Share markets business almost at a stand-still.

PONTEFRACT RACES—July 13.

The Castle Plate—Dead heat between Hecla and Weazel. Four ran.

Park Hill Stakes—Vergiss, 1st; Lucienne, 2nd. Twenty-seven ran.

Innkeepers' Plate—Camphor, 1st; Laird of the Dale, 2nd. Three ran.

MANCHESTER BETTING—July 13.

Goodwood Stakes—4 to 1 against Gridiron (offered, take 9 to 2); 9 to 1 against Satellite (taken); 10 to 1 against Avalanche (taken and offered); 10 to 1 against Tocher (taken and offered); 100 to 8 against Rattlebone (offered); 9 to 1 against Gustavus.

St. Leger—4 to 1 against Thormanby.

PARTY DISTURBANCE IN LURGAN.

(From a Correspondent.)

(By Special Telegraph.)

Belfast, Friday.—To-day, an investigation was held at Lurgan, into proceedings connected with a riot, and it may be said loss of life arising therefrom, which took place near that town the previous day (Thursday morning), the 12th. Several large parties, said to be connected with the Orange Society, or sympathisers therewith, including women and children, entered Lurgan from country districts armed, accompanied by fifes and drums. There were several thousands in all, and they attended Divine service in the parish church, and afterwards separated to return to their respective homes. One of the parties, on arriving at about two and a-half miles from Lurgan, were met at a place called Moyntaghs, near Derryadd, by Roman Catholics, and a riot ensued. This having continued for some time, some of the Protestants returned to a Protestant house in the neighbourhood, and there procured fire-arms, with which they returned to the spot and fired at the Roman Catholics, sixteen of whom were wounded. Two of them, Thomas Murphy and Charles M'Cann, are not expected to recover. The riot occurred near to a Roman Catholic chapel. Ten arrests were made, on the declarations of the dying men. An investigation was held to-day in Lurgan, before Lord Lurgan, J. Hancock, Esq., and W. M. Miller, Esq., R.M., when five of the prisoners were discharged, two admitted out on bail until next Wednesday, and three others committed until Wednesday for further inquiry.

There was considerable commotion and excitement in Lurgan.

METROPOLITAN HALL SPECIAL SERVICES.

The Pulpit—Prayer and Praise.—On Sunday next, Divine service will be celebrated in the Hall at three o'clock afternoon, when the Rev. David Harding will preach. Subject—"The Glory of the Gospel," and on Wednesday next a sermon will be preached at eight o'clock p.m.

Among the subjects for Prayer and Praise on Monday evening next, by clergymen of different denominations are the following:—1.—For the Gospel in Dublin, and that it may be preached in every church and chapel in the city in spirit and in truth, for the conversion of souls. 2—For the 3,000 Orpheonistes from France, who have lately visited London, and who have gladly and eagerly received a free gift of 3,739 copies of the Sacred Volume *in their own* tongue from the British people; that that Word may take deep root in their hearts, in their respective homes, in every department in France, and prove another bond of union between the two nations. 3—For more Christian union and brotherly love among the Irish people, and that they may no more fight with carnal weapons. 4—For the Prince of Wales, that God's blessing may accompany him in his voyage and visit to America, and give him a wise and an understanding heart in all things.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Dr. White held an inquest yesterday, on the body of a woman named Elizabeth Murtagh, who came by her death by throwing herself from a top window of Jervis-street Hospital, at an early hour on Friday morning. It appeared that the deceased was the wife of a painter, who is at present working in the country, and that on Wednesday last she threw herself from the window of the house in which she lodged, and in consequence of the injuries she received was brought to Jervis-street Hospital. She had, however, perfectly recovered on Thursday, but some time in the night she became so violent that the resident pupil found it necessary to have her strapped to the bed. When this had been done, the deceased was left for the night in charge of the nurse, who states that she subsequently became so violent that she apprehended her breaking loose, and therefore went down stairs to have her further secured. While down stairs the unfortunate woman, it appears, succeeded in breaking the bands which secured her to the bed, and, rushing to the window, precipitated herself into the street. On being taken up she was found quite dead.

The jury returned a verdict that the deceased had come by her death in consequence of the injuries which she had received by throwing herself from the window of the hospital, while labouring under temporary insanity.

Royal Irish Rifle Volunteers.—The committee met yesterday evening, and enrolled a considerable number of additional members. Colonel French's announcement of his intention to bring in a bill on Tuesday next to remove any difficulty at present existing in the regulation of Volunteer Corps in Ireland caused large numbers to give in their names and adherence to the movement. The Secretary drew attention to the concluding paragraph of the able speech delivered by Mr. Whiteside, in the House of Commons, on Thursday night, in which he said—"He objected to the plan of legislation, by which the different parts of one common empire had different principles applied to them." After reading several letters from gentlemen expressing their approval of the movement, the committee adjourned until this (Saturday) evening, when they will sit as usual from seven to ten o'clock.

Royal Albert Lodge, 100.—This old and influential lodge which assembled on Friday, the 6th instant, at the Freemasons' Hall, Dame-street, for the purpose of installing their officers for the ensuing six months, when Brother William Parry was installed W. Master, Brothers Robert Neill S. W., and N. Lambard J.W., held their dinner at Salthill Hotel, on Monday evening last. There was a very large attendance of the brethren, including the R. W. Grand Treasurer, Brother Thomas Mostyn, R.W.; Rev. J. J. M'Sorley, Grand Chaplain, W.; Brother Charles Walmsley, D.G.S.; Brothers Rev. H. V. White, Dr. Ringland, Dr. Sawyer, Lewis Harris, P.M., &c. The brethren spent a most delightful evening, which was much enhanced by the kindness of Brothers Dunne, Talbot, Blanchard, White, and Smithwaite, Grand Organist, who contributed by their voice, &c., so much to the harmony. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts, as also that of the secretary, Brother Prescott, having been proposed and responded to, the brethren separated in peace, love, and harmony, and wishing for their next merry meeting. Altogether, this has been one of the most happy and successful reunions of this lodge, which is daily increasing in numbers and respectability.

The Christy's Minstrels.—These popular serenaders purpose paying a visit to Dublin during the ensuing winter, and have already engaged the Round-room of the Rotundo for the purpose. Since Mr. Raynor's retirement, the corps is under the management of the late efficient secretary, Mr. Montagu.

Sligo Borough.—The return of Mr. Macdonough for the borough may be considered as almost certain. Major Ffolliott, the other Conservative candidate, having retired in his favour. Although several Liberal candidates were spoken of, it is believed that none will come forward, nor would they have much chance if they did.

Westmeath Protestant Orphan Society.—We learn from our contemporary, the *Westmeath Guardian*, that the annual meeting of this valuable society will be held in Mullingar on Wednesday next.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steamship Company.—We understand that a letter has been received by the chairman of the committee in this country from the secretary of the above company, stating that the Government have declined to sanction the transfer of the subsidy to the Canadian Government.

Treasure Trove.—On last Monday, whilst a labouring man was at work in the townland near Ballybrack, about one mile from Dundalk, he found in the cleft of a rock 23 silver coins of Queen Elizabeth's reign, in a state of high preservation. They were slightly covered with earth, over which grass had grown, and the lettering on the margin of the coins is quite legible. The lucky finder immediately proceeded to Dundalk, and sold his treasure, for the price of old silver, to a respectable watchmaker and jeweller in the town, after which he proceeded to drink to the memory of the "Virgin Queen."

Fatal Accident.—This morning an accident of a frightful character, which terminated fatally, occurred to a fine young man, named George Ballard, aged 30 years, a carpenter, who resided in Queen's-road, East Pimlico, under the following melancholy circumstances. It appeared that the deceased was at work at the railway station, Battersea, when a large log of timber fell on his head, crushing him in a shocking manner. He was picked up in a state of insensibility and conveyed without loss of time to St. George's Hospital, where every assistance was rendered that medical skill could suggest, but he died shortly after his admission.

The Late Mysterious Child Murder at Road.—The magistrates of the Trowbridge division, assisted by Messrs. Sinking and Sheppard, of the Frome division, have held private meetings at the Temperance-hall, Road, since Monday, for the purpose of investigating this mysterious case. The chief constables of the counties of Wilts and Somerset, and the superintendents of police of the districts of Frome and Trowbridge, have been present on these occasions. A great many witnesses have been examined, including Mr. and Mrs. Kent, the father and mother of the murdered child, the maid servants, the man servant, the boy who cleaned the knives, the washerwoman of the family and her daughter, and several other persons. On Saturday night, at the request of Mr Kent, Superintendent Summers searched two uninhabited houses at the bottom of the lawn of Mr. Kent's residence, but nothing was discovered tending to throw any light on this mysterious affair. So many rumours are afloat, several of which have come to the ears of Mr. Kent, that he has instructed the local police to caution people as to what they say. The statements that a reward had been offered by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and that a detective officer had been sent down from London to investigate the affair, are without foundation. Mr. Kent has suggested that the servants who formerly lived with him might have secreted themselves in the house and committed the murder, and at his request the police have instituted inquiries which prove this supposition to be groundless. On Tuesday evening, about eight o'clock, the nursemaid was apprehended on suspicion by Mr. Superintendent Foley, and was remanded to this (Friday

Last week, two large rock boa constrictors, belonging to Wombwell's collection, were, during the hours of exhibition, placed in a glass case for the purpose of being fed. A live rabbit was put into the case, and one of the boas immediately made for the prey. The rabbit, however, eluded the fangs of its enemy by a sudden jump, and the enormous snake, instead of dealing its deadly blow on the poor rabbit, fastened on the other boa; which, finding itself assaulted, immediately assumed the defensive in the most determined manner. Boa No. 2 struck No. 1, by which it had been assaulted, with its frightful fangs. The struggle was now fiercely maintained on both sides. The two monsters writhed and struggled in one another's grasp, and both seemed intent on pressing by its constrictive coil the life out of its opponent. This struggle was at last terminated by the keepers, but not before one of the combatants was very seriously wounded.

Great Take of Salmon.—On Wednesday, the 4th July, no less than 112 salmon were landed at one haul of the net out of Loch More, at the top of the River Thurso, and a few more hauls secured two large cartloads of salmon and grilse, weighing upwards of a ton and a half. This great number of fish went up the river last "spate," which is the only flood there has been in Caithness since the beginning of April. The salmon varied in size from 5 to 25 lbs.—*Scotsman.*

Disease among the Silk Worms.—The disease among the silk worms has given rise to many strange experiments, but none more so than one recorded by M. Sauvageon, of Valence (Tarn). He took fifty-three worms from a large number belonging to an acquaintance, without selection. They were then just past their second stage of existence. They were carefully tended in the ordinary way until they had cast their skins once more, when they seemed rather torpid and wanting in appetite. M. Sauvageon then determined to electrify them, and he did so in the following manner:—Having isolated a piece of iron plate by placing it on two wine glasses, he connected it with the poles of a Bunsen battery, composed of two very small elements, which were enclosed in a box, in order to protect the worms from any deleterious exhalations. Mulberry leaves were then laid on the plate, and the worms being placed thereon soon began to exhibit uneasiness, crawling on to the leaves or standing on as few legs as possible, in order to diminish the points of contact with the iron plate. "After a torture of two minutes (says M. Sauvageon) I replaced them on their ordinary table, and having given them fresh leaves they fed well. The worms were submitted to the same treatment daily, except when they were sloughing for the fourth time, and the result was that they produced 53 fine cocoons before those from amongst which they had been taken had achieved their fourth change, and," adds M. Suavageon, "to all appearance my friend will not get from his thousands of worms as many cocoons as I obtained from 53." The question is, were the latter better placed and attended to than the former?—*Letter from Paris.*

The Cuckoo and the Wagtail.—A very singular fact in ornithology is now showing itself at Arundel Castle. Workmen are there busy in erecting additional buildings to the edifice, and a large heap of Portland stone is piled up, from which they are constantly using. Some time since a wagtail built its nest in the midst of these stones, and two or three eggs were laid. The nest was discovered by a cuckoo, who took possession of it, kicked out the eggs of the wagtail, and deposited therein its own egg. When the cuckoo left, the wagtail again took possession of the nest, apparently under the delusion that the egg therein deposited was its own, and hatched a young cuckoo. The old cuckoo returned to see that the work of incubation was going on properly, and went away apparently satisfied. The youthful cuckoo is now attended to by the wagtails, both male and female, and nourished with all the attention of an only child—and truly enough it is a most voracious one. It has now grown much larger than its assumed parents, indeed the space left between the stones has been made so small as to prevent the exit of the cuckoo, although the wagtails enter easily enough. As soon as the cuckoo is old enough it will probably be placed in a cage as a curiosity.

Not to be Done.—Soon after the telegraph was put in operation on the line of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, in Martin county, one of the natives stepped into the office and wanted to know the price of pork in Cincinnati. In a few moments an answer came, with a charge of thirty-five cents for the information; but the "hoosier" was too smart to be caught that way, and replied, "Oh, no, Mr. Telegrapher, you can't fool me that way. I'm not as green as you think I am! That darn tickin' thing of yourn ha'nt been out of this room. I watched it all the time!"

The Practical Housewife—"Sir," speaking of his wife, said the husband of a lady whose mind was exclusively devoted to domestic affairs—"Sir, she would have made a dumpling of the apple which revealed the law of gravitation to Newton."—*Punch.*

Irish Railway Returns.

MADE UP TO THE RESPECTIVE DATES AS UNDER.

Name of Railway.	1860. £	s.	d.	1859. £	s.	d.
Ballymena and Portrush, July 7	347	14	7	354	7	5
Belfast and County Down, July 7	857	12	2	620	10	10
Belfast and Northern Counties, July 7	1485	1	11	1162	5	1
Cork and Bandon, July 7	386	0	11	340	15	4
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage, July 7	349	17	10	300	6	11
Dublin and Belfast Junction, July 8	1334	8	0	1212	7	0
Dublin and Drogheda, July 8	2028	4	0	1986	10	0
Great Southern & Western, July 7*	8016	11	0	7116	8	0
Irish South Eastern, July 7	281	7	0	363	8	0
Limerick and Ennis, July 7	181	16	11	135	14	3
Midland Great Western, July 7	4816	1	0	4486	8	0
Ulster, July 8	1814	14	3	1613	2	7
Waterford and Limerick, July 7	1077	19	2	1315	7	9
Waterford and Kilkenny, July 7	391	19	0	346	6	0
Waterford and Tramore, July 7	127	13	0	145	15	0

* The above includes the receipts of the Killarney Junction and the Tralee and Killarney lines, now amalgamated with this line, which are not included in the receipts for the corresponding week of last year (226 miles open).

ENGLISH AND SCOTCH RETURNS.

	1859.	1858.
Birkenhead	£3186	£3270
Bristol and Exeter	7853	7707
Great Western	35765	34782
Great Northern	25178	21737
Lancashire and Yorkshire	40280	35770
London and North Western	86610	79324
London and South Western	22072	18605
London and Blackwall	7024	1953
London and Brighton	19377	17473
Midland	39028	34017
North Eastern	38794	37126
North British	6349	6346
South Eastern	25464	22642
West Midland	8063	6847
West Hartlepool	3832	3674
Edinburgh and Glasgow	6061	5609
Glasgow and South Western	8175	7349
Dundee and Arbroath	758	619
Dundee and Perth	1234	1077

PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE.

A very numerously attended meeting of the friends and supporters of this valuable society was held last evening, in the long room of the Rotundo. At half-pasts seven o'clock,

The chair was taken by Colonel Sinclair.

The proceedings having been opened with prayer,

The Rev Mr. Dalton came forward to propose the first resolution, which was to the effect, that the objects of the society commended themselves to the sympathy and assistance of all Protestants. The reverend gentleman, in forcible language, pleaded the cause of these helpless children, who were entirely dependent upon the good-will and practical sympathy of their fellow-creatures. The objects of the Society were to bring up in the Protestant religion the poor desolate orphans of mixed marriages, and to rescue them from the snares laid out for them by the agents of the Church of Rome. They desired to introduce their children into the perfect liberty and unfettered freedom of Protestantism. Who was there that did not admire and applaud the noble exertions of the patriotic Garibaldi, in behalf of the oppressed and beaten-down people of his country? The steps of the hero were followed with eagerness and anxiety by every lover of liberty, and why should not the labours of the Christian, in drawing from the thraldom of Popery the innocent children of their church, be attended with as much earnest interest by the people of Ireland? (Hear, hear.) The claims of the society were increasing every day, and the sympathy of every mother was a right which it claimed, without fear of disappointment. Dr. Cullen, in his pascal, had put forward his complaints against the operations of Protestants in behalf of the orphans. He laid his great complaint to be the endeavours to seduce the little ones away from the Roman Catholic doctrine, and called upon his people to pray especially for the poor children who were the real sufferers in the seduction. He (Dr. Cullen) also suggested that the city of Dublin should be divided amongst parish priests, each to ply his course in his own district, and energetically to hunt up for children. They all knew how sometimes softly, sometimes harshly, these measures were taken by the priests to wrest the orphan from all family ties, to steal him from his home, and to baffle the wisdom of judges and juries in searching for his place of concealment. No young Protestant child dare now be entrusted on so short a journey as from Dublin to Galway without running a most serious risk of being kidnapped, and never again restored to his unhappy parents. The difficulty the society had to encounter in its work amongst those of mixed marriages was, that the moment life left the protecting parent the agents of Rome pounced upon the children, and with a quickness scarcely to be credited drew them into their snares. The rev. gentleman, after some further remarks, called upon the Protestants of Ireland to stand forth manfully and with determination, for the protection of the helpless children of their own creed.

The Ven. Archdeacon Gregg seconded the resolution. He commenced by observing that when he had left his home to attend the meeting that evening, he met a gentleman who asked him, "Are you going to speak for us to night?" Now, he looked at this gentleman when he inquired thus of him, and he found he was a well-looking man, (a laugh) and well clothed, and he said to himself, it would be a very odd thing indeed if he went to speak for him. He knew he was well taught, and well housed, and well protected, and he thought it would be strange if such a man required the exertions of a speaker, in order that he might live. (Laughter.) He did not wish to tell him that it was not for such persons as he was that he (Archdeacon Gregg) was going to speak; but the question asked brought forcibly and sadly to his mind the fact, that it was in the cause of the ill-fed, the badly-clothed, the badly-taught, the unhoused, and the unprotected that he went forth that evening. (Applause.) This, he thought, was a very correct description of the poor orphan children of mixed marriages. The resolution which he had the pleasure and the honour of seconding said that such persons were commended to their sympathy. Now, "sympathy" was a hard word in its comprehension. It was Greek in its derivation, and meant "suffering with." He thought if the resolution had been put with the words "pity" or "mercy," it would come home with more familiarity to the hearts of the people. Well, then, there were 103 such children commended to our pity and to our mercy. The most celestial part of our nature was the feeling of pity we entertained for suffering humanity. Our nature was such that every energy of the body or the mind, and every affection of the heart, were improved by being exercised. There was no such a thing as having a strong arm unless it was exercised; there was no such thing as having a keen eye without exercise; or a good ear, or a good memory, or a sound judgment without their being employed in active exercise. Now, if they went over all the faculties of the mind, and all the powers of the body, and all the affections of the heart, it would be found they could not be strengthened unless by exercise. The sense of pity was an operation of the mind, and if it were not worked and employed it would be likely to become tardy and inactive in its effects. In the little child there was a wee morsel of mercy, and, well trained, it became expanded and developed. Men and women were but grown-up boys and girls, and it would be strange indeed if, proportionately, they did not possess an adequate amount of sympathy. Who could see the helpless orphans, whose interests the society sought to guard, without feeling mercy stirred up in their behalf? They did not merely claim the support of a Christian community for the purpose of providing them with clothes, but for what was far more important; their spiritual education. He was delighted they had come together that night at the calls of the various Christian ministers of their various churches. It showed them what they could do, if they pleased to act in a united body. They had not yet put forth the hundredth part of the power of England's Church. They did not require to get money from them that night. It seemed as if they had met only to rock the cradle of the future manhood, and he thought that a capital appendix to that meeting would be if the clergy were to agree, each and all, to bring the objects of that society now and then before their congregations, and ask them to contribute. (Applause.) The rev. gentleman then quoted the parables of the Good Samaritan and the Prodigal Son as illustrations of the benign character of mercy. He concluded his address by referring to the happy state of affairs which now existed in the society, from the fact that no further rivalry existed between that for the Protection of Orphans of Mixed Marriages and the Protestant Orphan Society. (Applause.)

The Rev. Alexander Pollock proposed the next resolution, to the effect that great thankfulness was due to Almighty God for the success which had attended the society, and that it was deserving of increased exertions to place the society in such a position of independence as that it should not be obliged to refuse admission to the destitute orphan deserving of their sympathy. The rev. gentleman said the resolution spoke of two points, upon which his observations would be very short. He thought the society had not yet obtained that fixed grasp on the public which it deserved. If the people inquired more into the necessity for its existence, he thought it would be sure to take its place on a level with their largest Christian societies. One could form no conception whatever of the extreme danger to which these poor orphans were exposed by the avidity of the Church of Rome, its untiring exertions, and its determination to compass sea and land, and to sever all social bonds between parent and child. By underhand work, as well as by open persecution, they strove to enlarge their fold, and to gather into it all they could lay hands on for the enrichment of their church, and not for the blessing of the people. The rev. gentleman then proceeded with much eloquence to plead the orphan cause, and concluded by making a most admirable suggestion—namely, that the young men of the Christian Association of Dublin should adopt the plan carried out by persons in England, of contributing one penny per week towards the society. This would, with the aid of the Christians of Dublin, realise £4,000 a year for the poor orphans. (Applause).

The Rev. Edward Abbot seconded the resolution in a few words, and passed a high and well-merited eulogium upon the earnest zeal and Christian fortitude with which the Rev. Benjamin Gibson had always laboured in behalf of the society.

The Rev. P. Walsh moved a resolution that, as certain donations of £5, £7, and £50, had been placed in their hands for mentioned purposes, immediate steps should be taken to increase the amount, and carry out the objects required.

Some other gentlemen having addressed the meeting, the proceedings terminated.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Thursday, July 12.

THE GALWAY CONTRACT.

Mr. CORRY asked the Secretary to the Treasury whether the assignment of the Galway contract had been purchased by the Montreal and Ocean Steampacket Company; if so, on what terms the purchase had been effected, and what modifications of the conditions of the contract had been sanctioned by the Government?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER—In reply to the question of my right hon. friend—and I may at the same time refer to the question of which my hon. friend the member for Liverpool has given notice—it is not necessary, as he will see, that I should at present enter into any details on the subject. An arrangement was made between the Montreal and Ocean Steampacket Company on the one side, and the Galway Packet Company, as I may call it for the sake of clearness, on the other, for an assignment of the Galway contract to the Montreal and Ocean Steampacket Company; but that arrangement was of necessity subject to the consent of the Government, and an application was made two or three days ago for that consent, a copy of the assignment being also placed in the hands of the Government. At the same time an intimation was made to the Government that the answer must be an immediate one, as the matter would not bear giving time for consideration. Under these circumstances the Government really were precluded from so much as giving any full consideration to the question upon its merits, and they did not hesitate to reply that without at all indicating what would have been the result if full time had been given for consideration, they could not sanction the assignment. ("Hear, hear," from the Opposition.) The two gentlemen who hold office in Canada, and who had given Government to understand that the question was thus pressing, were to have quitted England, I believe, yesterday evening, and the answer then sent to them was considered by Government as a definitive reply, which, indeed, it was, to the application made to them. This day, however, I have learned, only within the last few minutes, that one of those gentlemen has not quitted England. That gentleman, Mr. Smith, I believe, holds the office of Postmaster-General in Canada, and he has sent in a letter requesting that a more full consideration might be given by the Government to the subject. I have had no opportunity of communicating with my colleagues since that letter was received, and I am not, therefore, enabled to make any statement in regard to it. With respect to the question of my hon. friend the member for Liverpool, I need hardly say that the advertisement he has quoted in his notice, intimating that the Galway contract had been transferred to the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, has not been authorised or sanctioned by her Majesty's Government, and therefore it must be understood, of course, as meaning merely that the arrangement had been completed between the parties, so far as they were concerned. With regard to the pledge stated to have been given to Mr. Irwin, that no transfer of the Galway contract should take place without affording him the opportunity of showing cause why such contract should not be transferred, it is perfectly true that a pledge of that kind was given to Mr. Irwin, and, of course, the Government will take care that that pledge is redeemed. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BAXTER asked if the four new steamers, on the faith of the performance of which the large subsidy of £78,000 per annum was promised, were not, after all, to be placed upon the station; if it was true that the Atlantic Royal Mail Company were unable to fulfil the conditions under which they undertook the service, and had resorted to this sale or assignment in order to secure to their shareholders a large sum of public money, without rendering any service; what was the sum for which the contract had been sold; and what course the Government meant to take, with a view to ascertaining the opinion of the House of Commons on these transactions?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER—With respect to the information my hon. friend has asked for, all I can tell him is this:—He is already aware that the assignment of the contract has not been sanctioned by the Government. As to the four new steamers, on the faith of providing which the subsidy was promised, they would not under the assignment have been placed on the station; but other new steamers would have been provided by the Canadian Company, which, of course, would have been subject to certain conditions of inspection and approval. With regard to the inability of the Atlantic Royal Mail Company to complete the service, Government have no official note whatever. The sum stated in the assignment was £35,000 a year, to be paid for seven years; and with regard to the course which the Government intend to take in order to obtain the opinion of this House, that will depend on the decision yet to be come to, and therefore it is premature as yet to give any reply.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

VOYAGE OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

(From the New York Herald.)

The Great Eastern was advertised to sail from Southampton on Saturday, the 16th of June. Workmen were engaged on her up to five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and before they could be disembarked, the weather, which had been stormy since noon, became thick and hazy, so that it was felt by the pilot that it would be dangerous to attempt to take so large a vessel through the intricate channel of the Solent in the uncertain light of the evening. She lay, therefore, at her moorings in Southampton Water till Sunday morning. About seven o'clock, orders were given to unshackle the mooring chains. Such is the ponderous character of these cables that it was some 45 minutes before this could be effected. The morning was raw and gusty, with the wind blowing down the water. The tide had canted the huge vessel athwart the channel, which she appeared to half block up; but on hoisting the fore staysail she slowly paid off, and got her head pointed in the direction she was to go. Steam was admitted into the cylinders of the paddle engines about ten minutes past eight; shortly after the order was given, "Easy ahead with the screw," and the Great Eastern steamed slowly out on her first voyage to sea. It has been a matter of remark in all the trials that no motion whatever is felt when the ship is under way. This was corroborated by our experience of the start this morning. It was not until the objects on shore began to recede that one could realise the fact of the huge ship being fairly on her journey. A few minutes' steaming brought us abreast of Calshot Castle, where the colours were dipped, in acknowledgment of a similar courtesy from the fort. With this exception, our departure was ungreeted. The men on board the few vessels we saw had seen so much of the big ship that she excited no emotion in their minds, and we passed without a single cheer. The ship rounded the Bell Buoy, and ran into the Solent with the handiness of a yacht. As we passed Yarmouth our presence was acknowledged by lowering the ensign of the Yacht Club House, a civility duly returned by the ship. In two hours from starting we were abreast of the Needles, a little to the eastward of which we passed a large ship on shore, that had come to grief in trying to run out during the haziness of the previous evening. At twenty minutes past ten o'clock we discharged our Southampton pilot, Mr. Bowyer, who, on taking his departure, fraternised very cordially with his American confrere, Mr. Murphy. In a few minutes we again got under way, with the screw making 27 revolutions and the paddles 7½ revolutions per minute, and ran down channel. The ship on starting drew 22 feet of water forward and 26 aft. Her right trim is on an even keel, so that her condition was unfavourable to her best performance. She had 5,500 tons of coal in the bunkers. Being stored principally aft, this had something to do with her being down by the stern. The object in making the trip out was not to attempt to get any great amount of speed out of the ship, but to get machinery and men into good working order.

The engines, after every trial, have had more or less work done on them, and the men were totally unacquainted with the work they had to perform. One of the greatest difficulties which has been felt by the officers of the ship on all her trial trips, and now, when they started on their first voyage, was having to get under way with crew and firemen strange to their work, and therefore less likely to be efficient than if they had enjoyed the advantage of a little previous training. The experience acquired and the organisation effected while steaming out will enable the great ship to show a very decided improvement in her performance on the passage home. The system of ventilation adopted in the sleeping cabins ensures the passage of a current of fresh air, which can be very easily regulated so as to suit the feelings of the occupants.

After discharging the pilot, the ship steamed steadily down the English Channel, making a straight course past the Bill of Portland.

Monday, June 18.—Commenced with light, variable breezes and hazy weather. Ship steamed steadily on her course, with the paddles making eight to eight and a half revolutions and the screw about 28. At 2 a.m. sighted St. Agnes light, and at seven passed to the southward of Bishop's Rock. As we rounded the Sicily Islands we met the long westerly swell of the Atlantic Ocean. The great ship acknowledged its power by behaving very much in the same way as another would have done under similar circumstances—that is to say, she rolled very distinctly. The motion, though similar in kind, is much less in degree and much slower than in a smaller vessel. Observations at noon showed that we were in latitude 49 deg 27 min north, and longitude 7 deg 54 min west. Distance run from the Needles 300 knots. The engineer's log showed that the paddle engines had made on an average eight and a half revolutions, and the screw 28 revolutions; average pressure of steam 15 lbs, with a consumption of coals since getting under way of 250 tons.

No more striking illustration of the economy of the principle involved in the construction of the Great Eastern can be given than by a moment's comparison of her day's work with that of the crack ship of the Cunard line, the Persia. This vessel, which is about one-fifth the tonnage of her gigantic rival, burns on an average 170 or 180 tons of coal a day. Her average performance under steam alone would not exceed this first day's run of the Great Eastern. In the one case each horse power propels about three and a half tons, and in the other each horse power propels nearly nine and a half tons, and, consequently, to this extent the one ship is more effective in its mechanical result than the other. If the consumption of coal in the larger vessel was equal in proportion to that of the Persia, it would amount to something over 800 tons a day. But, as already stated, the great ship will do better than this under circumstances more favourable to an exhibition of her power, when, of course, the advantages will be still more apparently in her favour.

Our passengers only amount to forty-five in number. Three ladies have shown the courage to put faith in the good behaviour of the ship. About one-third are Americans, there are two Russians, and the remainder are British subjects. Our numbers appeared so few when scattered about the ship that one could not help regretting that ten times as many were not present to promenade her spacious decks, and luxuriate in her magnificent saloons.

The Great Eastern so outrages all generally received notions of ships and of sea life, that when, in strolling about one of her spacious unoccupied lower decks, a party of English and American gentlemen are discovered in an odd corner engaged in a great international skittle-match, one accepts it as a matter of course, and is thereupon fully prepared to find a billiard table in full blast in some other unexplored compartment of the vessel. Several exciting foot races have come off round our ample deck, and the distance to be run in making the complete circuit has been found quite sufficient to give the competitors a very decided "breathing."

For those whose tastes do not lie in the direction of gymnastics, there is a well-selected library of the English classics, which the accommodations of the saloons enable one to enjoy most luxuriously. Quite an interesting feature in our trip has been evening concerts in the ladies' saloons. Mr. Macfarlane, the conductor, and an able pianist of the ship's band, have added much to the general enjoyment by the excellent style in which they have rendered a popular selection of music, arranged as duets for the pianoforte and the cornet a piston. Vocal amateurs amongst the officers and passengers have varied the performance by their efforts, and Captain Hall has shown that to his other accomplishments must be added that of being an excellent musician, his proficiency on the flute being very seldom equalled by amateurs. Altogether the *soirees musicale* of the Great Eastern have been a decided success.

Thursday, June 28.—Run under easy steam all night, and at 25 minutes past seven o'clock (ship's time) this morning reached the Lightship at Sandy Hook, thus making the run, in spite of the long route taken, the loss of time by encountering the Gulf Stream, and the delay from fogs, in eleven days two hours, including the difference of time. The distance run by the ship was 3,242 miles; deducting the loss of time from fog, this gives a speed of about 13 knots, proving that with a clear bottom and a full pressure of steam she would overrun Brunel's estimate of 14½ knots an hour for a long run. Though the passage was, all things considered, decidedly fine, it was still sufficiently chequered to settle the point of the Great Eastern being the most comfortable passenger ship in the world. Her movements in a sea way are so long, slight, and easy that no inconvenience is produced. Sea sickness may be considered as annihilated, and all the attendant discomforts of a sea passage reduced to a minimum.

The powers of the vessel have been but very imperfectly developed as yet. She may be considered as inaugurating a new era in steam navigation, fraught with the most beneficial consequences to civilisation and commercial progress. The vessel will remain in dock at New York for two months.

ITALY—SARDINIA.

Turin, July 9.—A regular direct communication between Genoa and Palermo being now established, we get correct information about everything that is going on in the island. Garibaldi is the idol of the islanders; they look upon him as (next to Santa Rosalia) their patron saint; still, he feels that the heroic portion of his enterprise is not the most difficult. When he arrived he found the insurrection nearly subdued; the sack of Carini had frightened the armed bands, who, when they saw the small number of the Italian heroes, lost all confidence of success. Up to the day of Calatafani they scarcely stirred, but the victory gained against Landi's division, 3,200 strong, and placed in the most advantageous positions, changed at once the spirit of the inhabitants, and thousands and thousands of peasants, led by country squires, flocked to Garibaldi's victorious flag. Their desultory mode of warfare did of course little harm to the Neapolitans, but the continuous report of their fowling pieces, the noise, and we may say, omnipresence of the "squadre" deceived the garrison of Palermo about Garibaldi's real strength. Alarmed by day and night, and strongly attacked by the Dictator's heroes, they capitulated, but during all the time of the embarkation Garibaldi found the presence of the insurgents so necessary that they were paid four tari, about eighteenpence, a day, whilst his Italian volunteers, who had to bear the brunt of the battle, received but three. During the same time a government had to be established. It was quite natural that Garibaldi should form it from among the Sicilian refugees who had accompanied him from Genoa, and had taken part in the desperate battles of Calatafani and Palermo, and not from among the moderate aristocracy of the island, who, though detesting the Neapolitans, kept a prudent and safe neutrality during the struggle, not to jeopardise their large estates, sending only some obscure cousin or younger son with the squadron to Garibaldi. After the victory, however, the landed interest claimed its share in the administration, so much the more, since Crispi, the Dictator's Chief Secretary of State, his old companion at Como and in Sicily, paid no regard to the aristocratic feelings of the islanders. Another difficulty was the desire of the Sicilians to see all the misgovernment and maladministration of the island at once reformed, but, altogether in their sense, without levelling or disturbing the traditional institutions. The financial question, too, was very thorny. Whoever wishes to be free must pay either in blood or money; and, since Garibaldi looks upon the conquest of Sicily only as upon the stepping-stone to the complete unity of Italy, he thought at once of the creation of a strong army, and insisted upon conscription and a regular levy of men, procrastinating at the same time the final annexation of the island, which would supersede his dictatorial powers, and place the Sicilian question at the mercy of European diplomacy. The landed interest, on the other hand, desired the immediate annexation, thus to get out of the state and dangers of rebellion, and to be placed under the protection and regular administration of King Victor Emmanuel. La Farina, the cunning politician of Count Cavour's school, who had arrived at Palermo as soon as there was no longer any danger to go to Sicily, encouraged these views, which were embodied in an address of the municipality of Palermo to the Dictator, just when he had strengthened his administration by the Conservative Prince Torrearsa and Baron Pisani. Garibaldi, in his frank and open way, replied to the deputation, that he could not share their views, and must defer the annexation to the time when he might be able to transfer the war to the Continent. Upon this Torrearsa and Pisani gave their dimission, and Crispi had some of the Conservatives arrested who had threatened a popular rising. But the people, turbulent and impatient, began to shout, "Down with the Ministers; long live the Dictator." Garibaldi saw now that he had to yield, or else to be accused that instead of liberating he had conquered Sicily, and therefore invited the municipality to propose those men in whom they believe the nation placed the greatest confidence. The list was soon presented to him, and the Dictator expressing his wish to see Crispi among the ministers, the deputation put down his name with the significant remark, "at the expressed desire of the Dictator." Garibaldi's answer was of course that he did not wish to have them governed by any man in whom they placed no confidence, and he instantly struck out Crispi's name. Thus the new ministry was constituted altogether out of municipal Sicilian elements, Orsini alone being left from among the exiles in his post of Minister of War. Even a monk is among them, the Father Lalogia, as Minister of Education and Public Worship; but he is of a somewhat different stamp from the monks of the Continent; he had shouldered a rifle during the storming of Palermo, and was foremost among the assailants. The new administration lost no time in preparing the decree for organising the universal suffrage about the annexation and for the election of a local parliament. This measure coincided in time with the publication of the constitution at Naples, which proved even to Garibaldi that whatever be his ulterior designs, not a moment was to be lost in placing Sicily under the administration of King Victor Emmanuel. Having thus arranged the administration, we may in a very few days hear of his military progress. Being at the head of an army of 25,000 men, he cannot keep them long upon the resources of an island which, according to the census of 1859, has only about 1,200,000 inhabitants. His friend and companion, the Hungarian General Turr, arrived here on Friday. The King sent his aide-de-camp to the railway station to receive him, and had on Saturday a long private interview with him, during which he bestowed the order of St. Maurice and Lazare upon the young and gallant General of Garibaldi's creation. To-day he sees Count Cavour and General Fanti, and goes to-morrow to the waters of Aix les Bains to restore his shattered health, since his wounds which he got at the battle of San Fermo were not yet completely healed when he again set out with Garibaldi for Sicily. It seems that he has a mission from the Dictator, but its purport has not transpired. So much is certain, that he requested the release of Colonel Giorgini, the commander of the fort Orbitello, who, on the 8th of May, upon the request of Turr, had given four cannons and the ammunition to Garibaldi's expedition. Giorgini refused at first to yield to Turr—though the latter pretended that the King had encouraged the expedition—and at last said he could not do it, since he risked to be imprisoned and tried by a court-martial.

"What is your risk," replied Turr, "if you compare it with ours? You may indeed be arrested, you may be dismissed: but we—we risk to be attacked at sea by the Neapolitan cruisers, with no other alternative than either to blow our ships up and to die in the wreck, or to rot in Neapolitan dungeons. We risk to find Sicily subdued, and to be hunted down in the mountains like wild beasts. Even in the best case we must face the Neapolitan army—one thousand men against twenty thousand; and if you refuse our request, we must do it without artillery and without sufficient ammunition."

"You are right," said Giorgini, "I give you the four field-pieces and ammunition, and report it to the minister, to be arrested at once."

Turr took the field-pieces, Giorgini was arrested; but now that Turr has received the knighthood for his services he insists that the man without whose good-will the whole enterprise might have failed, shall be acquitted.

Garibaldi and his followers have learned a curious lesson in Sicily. Hating Roman Catholic priests, and little caring for aristocracy, they were at once brought into contact with the people who love their priests; they found monks who were patriots, bishops and archbishops who bless the arms of the insurgents, and an aristocracy which, residing among its tenants, wields an influence not to be despised or even ignored. With all his democratic tastes, Garibaldi had to consent that a dictatorial guard should be formed consisting of about 200 men, the privates among them bearing the rank of lieutenants, and the officers a corresponding higher rank. Since he would not allow any exception to be made in the law about the conscription, this was the only way to get the young dukes, princes, marquises, and counts into the army; they are not yet accustomed, as in France or Sardinia, to stand in the same ranks as privates with the sons of the peasants; proud of their Norman blood they do not bow to the French ideas of equality. If it is really true that Mazzini is in Sicily he will soon find that the island is completely hostile to his ideas. It was the despotically levelling tendencies of the Neapolitan Bourbons that drove Sicily into rebellion, and democratic levelling is equally unacceptable to the descendants of the Norman conquerors.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, July 6.—The most important point of notice since the last packet sailed is the change of Ministry. After many changes and modifications the new Cabinet has been definitively organised as follows:—

President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Home Department, the Marquis de Loule; War, Belchior Jose Garcez; Finance, Antonio Jose d'Avila; Public Works, Thiago Horta; Marine and Colonies, Carlos Bento de Silva; Justice, Alberto Antonio de Moraes Carvalho. There are in this list three new men, who have never before served in such capacity; the others are known. The impression is one of greater confidence in the present Cabinet, for it was seen that the Aguiar-Fontes Cabinet could not last long, and evidently they sought the first opportunity to go out, and did so on a very minor question. The funds have risen somewhat, but there are many difficulties in the path of the new Ministers, and the legacy of business left them is the last.

The King and the Royal Family have sent handsome tribute to the subscription for the erection of a monument to Camoes.

It is not perhaps generally known to the British mercantile community that the full duty has been reimposed on rice; this was abated in consequence of the scarcity of the home production, and the measure will effectually stop importation.

Since the departure of last mail, a considerable supply of paper having been received from Brazils, and money continuing scarce, a further rise in rates in London has been the result, and business closed at 54d. at 90 days, and 53⅞d. at 30 days, with a great deal of paper over. On the Continent the rates may be considered nominal, nothing of any importance having been effected. The quotations are—Paris, 532; Genoa, 530; Hamburg, 47¼; Amsterdam, 42½—at three months' date. Stock has improved a little, but few transactions have occurred. The rise is about ½ to 1 per cent.

SICILY AND ENGLAND.

The following, from a cotemporary, may prove interesting:—

It may not be generally known that the kingdom of the Two Sicilies was at one time (not quite a century, indeed, after the period when an English Pope presented Henry the Second with Ireland) the subject of a Papal grant to Henry the Third, in trust for his son, Prince Edmund. In the year 1250 the Emperor Conrad, being at war with Pope Innocent the Fourth, the Sovereign Pontiff wished to seize upon Sicily, which had been left by Conrad's predecessor, Frederick, to his son, Henry, nephew to the English monarch. Not, however, possessing the means of conquering it himself, he offered the kingdom first to the Earl of Cornwall, the brother of Henry the Third; and, on his refusing it, to the King himself, who also refused, on the ground of its being the kingdom of his nephew. Subsequently, however, this objection was removed by the murder of the young Prince by his uncle Conrad, and the King of England was then induced to accept Sicily from the Pope as a gift for his son Edmund. There were several important conditions annexed to the gift, all of which were very foolishly accepted by the English King. In the first place, he bound himself to repay "all the sums which the Pope might borrow for the placing Prince Edmund upon the throne of Sicily;" and subsequently he undertook that Edmund, as King of Sicily, should do homage to the Pope (Alexander the Fourth, the successor of Innocent), and should make the Pope "every year an acknowledgment of two thousand ounces of *pure gold*," with several other conditions of minor importance. The investiture of Edmund took place in October, 1255, at London, the ceremony being performed by the Bishop of Bononia; after which King Henry sent the Pope 50,000 marks, and a promise of 200,000 more within a stated period. Notwithstanding its augmentation of the personal importance of the Sovereign, the Sicilian connexion was not favourably regarded either by the people or the barons. Henry was obliged to call a Parliament, from which he demanded supplies for the purpose of placing his son on the throne of Sicily. But the barons, conscious that the King had been imposed on by the Pope, positively refused compliance with his demands. Several reasons were assigned for this refusal, the principal of which were—the great distance of Sicily from England—the fact of Manfred (the successor and illegitimate brother of Conrad, whom he had poisoned for the purpose of usurping his crown), being in firm possession of the kingdom nominally conferred on Edmund—and the national impoverishment that must ensue from the continued monetary drain which would be required to maintain the young King in possession of Sicily, supposing Manfred to be defeated. "In this extremity," says an old chronicler, "the King and the Pope united in oppressing the people; the King issued a proclamation commanding all that were worth £15 per annum in land to take the order of knighthood. He also took a tollage of five hundred marks from the citizens of London, and his Holiness sent Rustand, his Legate, into England to extort money." An assembly of the bishops and abbots was called, to whom the Legate explained the wishes of his master; but his demands were so enormous that they were received "with the greatest surprise and indignation." Finally they submitted, with some few exceptions, who became afterwards the subject of a bull of excommunication for their contumacy. The Pope also borrowed from certain Italian merchants, in Henry's name, a sum of 135,540 marks, for which he caused obligatory notes to be drawn on the bishops and abbots in England, which, "after several struggles," they agreed to honour. Shortly after the Pope ordered Henry, on pain of excommunication, to send both men and money to Italy, a demand which was refused by the Parliament called to grant the supplies. The King then adjourned the Parliament to Oxford, and agreed that "the Government should be reformed and put into the hands of twenty-four commissioners, who framed the six famous articles, called the Provisions or Statutes of Oxford." The King, being deprived of a great part of his power by these articles, was absolved by Pope Urban from the oath which he had sworn to maintain them, and shortly after he declared to Parliament that he would no longer be bound by them. "The barons, after several further attempts for an accommodation, had recourse to arms." Henry was taken prisoner by Leicester at the battle of Lewes, and compelled by his captor to reform the plan of Government in such a way as to increase materially the popular liberties. Pope Urban, by a bull of August, 1263, revoked the grant of Sicily to Prince Edmund, and Urban's successor "granted the same to Charles of Anjou, brother to St. Lewis, King of France." Henry, while in Leicester's power, was compelled by him to sign a renunciation of the kingdom of Sicily, "in the name and on the behalf of him and his son Edmund," who afterwards, on the defeat of Leicester by Prince Edward at Evesham, succeeded to the immense estates of that nobleman, as well as those of the Earls of Derby and Monmouth; thus laying the foundation of the future greatness of the House of Lancaster, and acquiring a rich recompense for the loss of Sicily.

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAMS APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

INDIA.

Calcutta, June 14.—Shirtings dull; mule twist declined; raw silk lower; indigo unchanged; copper quiet. Exchange on London, 2¼; Government Securities, fours, 1 higher; fives, 1½ higher. Freights dull, and declining.

Outward-Bound Mails.—The Valetta, from Marseilles on the 5th inst., with Bombay mails, arrived at Malta at 6 p.m., and left for Alexandria at 10 p.m. on the 7th inst. The India, from Southampton on the 27th June, reached Malta at 1 a.m. on the 8th, and left at 6 p.m. for Alexandria. The Salsette, with London mails of the 12th and 18th May, arrived at Point de Galle, en route to Australia, on the 11th June, the day she was due.

CHINA.

Shanghai, May 11.—Trade improving. Large speculative inquiry for grey shirtings. Tea dull. Silk—No. 3 Asatlee dull, and unchanged; settlements in fortnight, 2,000 bales; export to date, 64,000 bales. Exchange on London, ½ lower. Exchange on India, 1 higher. Freights unchanged.

Canton, May 22.—Trade almost stopped. Grey shirtings, 6¾ to 7 catties higher. Water twist, advancing tendency: Tea quiet. Exchange unaltered.

AMERICA.

Southampton, July 13th.—The United States steamer Illinois, with dates from New York, to 30th instant, arrived off the needles at 11 a.m. this morning.

The Hamburg and American Company's Hammonia, from New York, on 30th instant, has arrived here. She brings 184,940 dollars in specie, for England; 14,000 dollars for Hamburgh 133 passengers, and 1,500 of cargo. On the 6th inst. she spoke the English brig Chance, on the 9th the Gipsey Queen, and on the 10th the barque Creswell, and the American ship Edward Everett. The Hammonia's news has been anticipated.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND GARIBALDI.

The French Government has refused to denationalise the two French vessels lately purchased for Garibaldi. The obvious conclusion is, that France means to support the Neapolitan Government in the reforms and concessions it offers to its people.

THE SIEGE OF MESSINA.

The Paris "Patrie" states that the siege of Messina is decided upon, but that the great heat so terrible in Sicily during July and August will render the operations extremely difficult.

THE INSURRECTION IN NEW ZEALAND.

A despatch from the Governor of New Zealand, dated April 6th, states that the town and district of Auckland were perfectly secure against any attack which could be made by the largest force that the Maoris could bring into the field.

CALCUTTA AND CHINA MAILS.

The Vectis, with the above mails, arrived at Marseilles at 5 o'clock p.m. yesterday. The mails left for London at 10 o'clock p.m.

BANK OF FRANCE.

Paris, Friday.—The "Moniteur" of to-day publishes the usual monthly return of the Bank of France, which shows the following results, as compared with the June account:—

Decrease cash, 37 millions; increased advances, 14 millions; Bank notes, 43¼ millions; current accounts, 18½ millions; bills discounted, not yet due, 54 1-5 millions; treasury balance 1¼ millions.

THE LEATHER TRADE.

At the hide sales yesterday in Mincing-lane the prospect of depressed prices, in consequence of the late failures in the leather trade, attracted a large attendance of both foreign and home buyers. The chief article offered was East India hides. 71,000 were brought to sale, and 51,000 sold previous prices, were nearly supported. The light qualities suited to the home consumers were rather lower, but the heavier weights met with considerable competition, and in some instances sold higher than at the sale on the 28th instant.

FRANCE.

(From the Correspondent of the Globe.)

Paris, Wednesday Evening.

Our latest news from Naples comes down to the 7th of July. Unutterable confusion reigned in every department of the executive. The 250 sbirri, or police agents from Sicily, confined on the Isle of Capri, had broken out, and were about to murder all the English tourists and bathers. The plot was discovered, and these Caprean vespers did not come off. The King refuses to allow his army to be under constitutional control. The "Constitutionel" here, apparently disgusted or in despair, ventures a governmental hint that the famous "Confederation" must be enforced on Italy, and the natives treated as maniacs or minors.

The problem is yet under discussion here, whether the Court of Naples is in earnest, or whether the Young King is only prompted to play a part in "Le medecin malgre lui." A free press would guarantee vigilance over State intrigues or duplicity, but no such palladium is granted, inasmuch as the laws of the 27th of March and 29th November, 1849, promulgated by the elder Bomba, after his murderous assault on the constitution of 1848, were meant to gag all comment by newspapers, and yet "these" are the precise laws now proclaimed as in force. Then there is General Von Michel at the head of a mercenary brigade at Portici, encouraging his brutal soldiery to insult and outrage the citizens, the "esprit de corps" of these foreigners not brooking any national control, and scorning to be amenable to civic functionaries. The removal of General Nunziante from command of the land forces was hailed as a favourable symptom, but we are now told he is only gone to Messina to enact renewed brutalities which have already signalised his presence in the Calabrias. Such portion of the garrison there (25,000 men) as are not heart and soul with Garibaldi, breathe fierce revenge on the population of both Sicilies, and in any encounter will give (or indeed receive) no quarter. The suspicion of treachery, and the utter mistrust on each side, betoken anything but a peaceful solution of this imbroglio, and the mystery that shrouds Garibaldi's projects does not help to tranquillise either public or courtly minds.

The transfer of Baron Ludolph from the London embassy to represent Naples at Vienna, and several similar shufflings of the diplomatic pack of cards in other quarters, are utterly insignificant proceedings. The late Viennese envoy, Petrulla, who since his arrival at Bomba's Court appears to act as brains carrier to the dynasty of Bourbon, inspires little confidence as to any straightforward policy being heartily adopted, as he is known to be in communication with the Austrian stepmother at Gaeta.

A letter from Genoa (7th July) instances the open disregard of any compact with the Gaeta authorities, it being understood that on realising the American clipper and the Utile steam tug, these ships should first return to the harbour whence they had gone forth; instead of which the crews have forced the captains, after refitting at Elba, to steer for Palermo direct, and no appearance has been entered at Genoa whatever, though the contrary had been reported. The delicacy felt by Regulus under such circumstances has no place in dealings with Naples.

From Venice (5th July) we hear of an extraordinary misapplication of historic or Biblical precedents in the form of a sermon preached by Monsignor Zinelli. He took for theme the story of the brothers Maccabees and their heroic mother, and before a large auditory, chiefly women, in the cathedral of St. Mark, after a glowing eulogy on these patriot champions, he suddenly apostrophised the female part of his congregation—"O mothers! why have you not watched over your sons? why have you let them join the ranks of that impious monster, Victor Emmanuel?" on whom he emptied all the vials of bigoted wrath and infuriated invective. Shouts of blasphemy! liar! scoundrel! arose among the few men present, most of the other sex joining in the row; chairs were hurled against the pulpit, and a general clearance of the church had to be enforced by the Austrian guard on duty in the great square.

The "Independance Belge" was withdrawn from circulation here to-day, for mentioning that certain law proceedings were in process on behalf of Miss Paterson, the late Jerome's first and valid wife, involving not only property, but social rank and other inconvenient results. Rumours of this have been rife in Paris, but of course no one printed them, and, to add to the explosion, certain signatures of Jerome to documents in possession of Mad. Letitia Bonaparte Wyse were talked of as about to be enforced; in the latter case summary treatment was inevitable—not so with the Baltimore claims. It is generally understood in England that this Miss Paterson was sister to the late Marchioness Wellesley, but that is not exact; she was sister to Robert Paterson, who was the first husband of the subsequent marchioness, but that lady was a granddaughter of Carrol, of Carrolton, an Irish settler, whose name figures among the signatures of the great Charter or Declaration of American Independence. Concerning the pedigree of Bonaparte, and the ramifications of all the branches, Sir Bernard Burke's last volume on "Family Vicissitudes" (Longman) is full of interest, and worth a cartload of modern novels or romances. His researches as to the famous Law, founder of the Bank of France, are, if possible, more exciting than the tale of that other Scot, Paterson, founder of the Bank of England, whose Darien scheme was far more wild than the former's Mississippi project. The French Laws de Lauriston occupy a good share of Sir Bernard's attention. But the historic labour shown in tracing the Bonapartes from their original cradle at Treviso, near Venice, in the twelfth century, to Bologna, Milan (1488), and Florence (St. Miniato), until 1512, when Gabriel Bonaparte left Genoa to found the Corsican branch at Ajaccio, will gratify the most scrupulous votaries of genealogical accuracy. The local records of that island preserve the continuity of this race in responsible positions down to Carlo (father of Napoleon), born 1746, who fought with Paoli and saw Boswell.

I forbear any notice of the ferocities going on in Syria. You can learn nothing new from Paris. The old chronic feuds among the mountaineers and separate communions has only assumed an acute stage. The root of the evil is nearly as old as the cedars of Lebanon, and the Druses are only the successors of the Moabites, Amalekites, and Philistines. In Horace's time it might be even then said or sung,

Videre gentes bella sub alpibus
Drusum gerentem.

Hops.—Worcester, July 14.—Accounts come much worse since our last report. All agree to the general unkindness of the plant, and speak of an increase of vermin. Bromyard and neighbourhood, it is said, has not looked so bad since 1856; from present appearances we look like growing half a crop of blighted unkind hops. Market continues very sensitive, and was several shillings higher last Saturday.

KINGSTOWN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our Special Reporter.)

Yesterday brought to a termination one of the most successful Regattas that has for many years been held at Kingstown. The grandest fleet of yachts that ever floated on the beautiful waters of Kingstown was present, and the best-built, swiftest, and largest craft in the United Kingdom took part in the various races. Yesterday, the three races, which were to have been run on the preceding day, but were unavoidably postponed on account of the very intense fog that hung over the harbour and bay, took place. A large number of people assembled on the east pier, at an early hour to witness the starting of the various races, which was the most beautiful sight that the lovers of yachting—that healthiest and noblest of pleasures—could behold. At eleven, the signal given to prepare was fired by the Commodore's flag-ship, which lay in the same position as on the preceding days, and in ten minutes more the following yachts started:—

First Prize—A Piece of Plate, value £70, given by the Royal Irish Yacht Club—open to all yachts belonging to members of Royal Yacht Clubs. Time race. Entrance £2. Long course, twice round.

Yacht.	Tonnage.	Owners.	Club.
Surge	52	Charles T Cooper, jun, Esq	R St G Y C
Audax	59	J H Johnston, Esq	R T Y C
Vigilant	38	J C Atkins, Esq	R C Y C
Secret	33	Thomas D Keogh, Esq	R I Y C
Aura	43	W H M Ellis, Esq	R I Y C
Storm	36	John Graham, Esq	R I Y C
Sybil	39	Sir John Arnott, Kt,	R C Y C
Aileen	39	Joseph Wheeler, Esq,	R C Y C

In leaving the harbour, and rounding the east pier, the Aura led, but was, after rounding the second flagboat, overtaken by the Audax, which held her own for a considerable time, but was again overtaken and distanced by the Aura. The following is the order in which they passed the Kish Light, together with the official time of their passing:—

Name.	H.	M.	S.
Aura,	12	39	30
Audax,	12	39	50
Surge,	12	40	30
Sybil,	12	41	45

The run up from the Kish was led by the Aura, but, in tacking for the buoy at the mouth of the harbour, the Audax got to windward, and passed her by. A very close contest ensued, at times the two yachts sailing side by side. On the second round the Surge ran close in on them and passed them both. The following is the official time of their passing the last flag-ship:—

Name.	H.	M.	S.
Surge,	4	10	44
Audax,	4	8	34
Secret,	4	36	30
Aura,	4	17	19
Sybil,	4	24	44

By calculating the time allowed the Surge for difference of tonnage, it has been decided that the Surge has been the winner of the race by ten seconds.

Second Prize—Sixty Sovereigns—A Handicap Race, for schooners and luggers, the property of members of Royal Yacht Clubs. Time race. Entrance, £2. Long course, twice round.

At 12-20 the following yachts started:—

Yachts.	Tonnage.	Owners.	Club.
Chance	76	D Richardson, Esq.	R T Y C
Wildfire,	59	Turner Turner, Esq.	R T Y C
Amy,	72	James Barrett, Esq.	R I Y C
Heroine,	80	Robert Batt, Esq.	R St G Y C
La Traviata,	63	W D Seymour, Esq.	R L Y C
Imogene,	70	J Mulholland, Esq.	R St G Y C
Zouave,	105	Richard Arabin, Esq.	R Y S

The wind having risen considerably during the morning, the breeze that was blowing was exactly what was most desirable for these large schooners, and nothing could be more pleasing than the sight they presented as they gave their canvas to the wind, and floated majestically from their moorings. The Chance led when rounding the pier, followed closely by the Zouave and Wildfire. Wildfire then stood well into south'ard, and, letting out all her sails, took to running, and in a short time left the Zouave behind. The remainder of the race was chiefly between the Chance and the Wildfire, which latter, at times, gained considerably on its rival. The Chance, however, held its own nearly all through the race, and was first in, and the winner of the prize. The following is the official time, as taken at the Commodore's flag-ship:—

Name.	H.	M.	S.
Chance	4	36	32
Wildfire	4	42	40
Heroine	4	53	3
Zouave	4	41	10

Third Prize—Twenty Sovereigns—Given by the Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company, for yachts of 20 tons and under. Time race. Entrance, £1. Short course, twice round.

At 1-15 the following yachts started:—

Yachts.	Tonnage.	Owners.	Club.
Bijou	12	Richard D Kane, Esq.	R I Y C
Sappho	16	Edward Walpole, Esq.	R I Y C
Surprise	20	Robert Johnstone, Esq.	R I Y C
Magnet	12	Edward J Bolton, Esq.	R T Y C
Mary Alice	18	Patrick Graham, Esq.	R I Y C
Dove	12	Thomas D Keogh, Esq.	R I Y C

This race was well contested, and an exceedingly pretty sight the start presented. One would almost fear the sea that was running was too heavy for such small craft to venture out in; but the sailor knows no fear on his native element. They all started well, and the following was the order in which they passed the first flag-ship:—Bijou leading, the Mary Alice being in close attendance; next in order was the Surprise, followed by Sappho, the Dove, and the Magnet. The following is the official time of their passing the Commodore's flag-ship:—

Name.	H.	M.	S.
Sappho	5	5	14
Surprise	4	56	2

This terminated the Royal St. George's Club Regatta for the present year; and we may remark that very great merit is due to the secretary, and the committee who had the management of the entire proceedings, for their courtesy and the admirable arrangements they made, which proved so conducive to the entire satisfaction of all.

Purse Yacht Race to Cork.—A purse of £25, to which will be added a sweepstakes of 10s., to any yacht belonging to Royal Yacht Clubs leaving Kingstown on this (Saturday) morning, at ten o'clock, and arriving first at the Royal Cork Yacht Club battery. There have been seventeen entries for this race, which are as follows:—

Yacht.	Tonnage.	Owner.	Club.
Kingfisher,	30	C Penrose, Esq.	R C Y C
Urania,	140	W Wise, Esq.	R St G Y C
Mystery,	25	P S Trench, Esq.	R C Y C
Sybil,	39	Sir John Arnott,	R C Y C
Vigilant,	38	J C Atkins,	R C Y C
Dryad,	85	D H Trant, Esq.	R V Y C
Mask,	25	Rev E Newenham,	R C Y C
Rosina,	33	Sir John Arnott,	R C Y C
Windward,	36	J Robinson, Esq.	R C Y C
Water Lily,	40	Sir J Coghill,	R St G Y C
Peri,	80	J W Cannon, Esq.	R C Y C
Traviata,	63	W B Seymour, Esq.	R L Y C
Aileen,	39	Joseph Wheeler, Esq.	R C Y D
Wildflower,	48	S Little, Esq.	R St G Y C
Wildfire,	59	Turner Turner, Esq.	R I Y C
Leonora,	116	J P Haughton, Esq.	R St G Y C
Traviata,	50	Capt Costello,	R St G Y C

KINGSTOWN TOWN COMMISSIONERS.

The usual weekly meeting of the above Corporation was held yesterday, at ten o'clock, at their Board-room, in the Assembly Room, Kingstown. The chair was taken by

William Mastherson, Esq.

The other commissioners present were—J. Hester, S. Slator, P. Murray, George Bevin, J. Buckley, J. Casey, James Gorman, J. Samuels, J. Sullivan, and W. Hayes, Esqrs.

The minutes of the former meeting having been read and confirmed.

Mr. Perrin read a letter, which he, as chairman of the deputation that waited on the directors of the Dublin and Wicklow Railway Company, had received from that board, and also a letter written by himself in reply thereto.

After some discussion it was deemed advisable to postpone the further consideration of the matter until Friday, the next board day of the commissioners, when all the gentlemen who composed that deputation would be summoned to attend. In the meantime, the secretary was directed to write to the directors of the railway company, acknowledging the receipt of their communication.

The usual routine business having been disposed of, the board adjourned.

The Band of the Royal Dragoons will, by permission of Colonel Wardlaw, play at Kingstown this day, weather permitting, from 3 to 6 o'clock, under direction of Mr. Heidlemann, bandmaster. Programme of music to be performed:—

Overture,	"To Masaniello,"	Auber.
Waltz,	...	Julien's last.
Selection,	"The Maid of Artois,"	Balfe.
Quadrille,	"Lurline,"	D'Albert.
Selection,	"Preciosa,"	Weber.
Waltz,	"Pensez A'Moi,"	Hughes.
Galop,	"The Burlesque,"	Cassidy.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, F. Thorpe Porter, Esq., took his seat on the bench.

William Ducey, a lad about twelve years of age, was brought up in custody of 58 C, and charged by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin, Redmond Carroll, Esq., with having stolen from his coat pocket a silk handkerchief, value 5s., while standing on the jetty at Kingstown, on the previous day.—The prisoner having pleaded guilty, was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment, and at the expiration of that period to be sent to Glencree Reformatory for five years.

Anne Keane, of Great Elbow-lane, Dublin, was charged with stealing from the dress pocket of a lady standing on the jetty, on Thursday last, a purse containing 4s. 4d.—She having pleaded guilty, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Malt.—A Return of Malt made in Bond, or allowed a Drawback of Duty for Distillation and for Exportation, in the Years ending the 30th day of September, 1855 and 1856:—

	30th Sept. 1855. Bushels.	30th Sept. 1856. Bushels.
Allowed a drawback of duty for distillation	2,021,883	40,929
Made in bond for distillation ...	57,150	4,825,523
Allowed a drawback of duty for exportation	7,113	7,990
Made in bond for exportation ...	[illegible]	186,162

Drawback of duty was allowed on a portion of the malt used in the distillation of spirits from malt only. This drawback ceased on the 1st October, 1855, and malt has been made in bond to be used, duty free, for distillation from the 14th August, 1855.

NEW ZEALAND.

We (IRISH TIMES) have been favoured with a copy of the accompanying letter, from the brother of a respected fellow-citizen :—

Mauka, 25th April, 1860.

If you have received my last, with two monthly summaries, you will, in some measure, be prepared to hear worse tidings from the land of our adoption. Up to the present time we could not enjoy a greater feeling of security, but now we begin to fear we may, ere long, be without a home. You, no doubt, have seen by the papers that the Maori in Taranaki are in open rebellion, and in arms against our Government. The last two years the Maori have been forming themselves into a great league, and further elected one of their chiefs, "Potatou," or "Whero Whero," as their King, and a large portion of the other chiefs and principal men have bound themselves not to part with any of their land without the sanction of the King. All the Maori are changeable creatures, always fickle, and full of conceit and vanity, attempting to imitate the European—at times spending their money upon schooners, then taking to horse-racing, then building flour-mills, until lately most eager to dispose of their land to the Government, but now will not part with an acre. In my opinion, they have become jealous of the increasing European immigration and colonisation of their country, and they fear that in a little time they will be more numerous than the Maori, and then take possession of the whole country. However, a native chief, named Teira, offered to the Government the Waitera, near Taranaki, about 800 acres of land, for sale. William King, an old ally of the English, opposed the sale, not that he or any of the other Maori had any claim upon it, but because it was his fiat that land should not be sold to the European. The Government accepted the offer from Teira, and after some attempt at negociation, the Government ordered the surveyors to make the survey. William King had some people on the ground to prevent the survey (chiefly women), who pulled about the chains and jostled the surveyors, and in every way tried to provoke a quarrel. On this being reported, the Government ordered out soldiers; then the Maori built a pah or stockade. Three Europeans were severely wounded, and two died since. You will have a fuller account by the papers.

Now, I shall inform you of our cause of alarm. The Maori King, Potatou, has been established as their great chief at the junction of the Wikato and Warpa rivers, about 40 or 50 miles from Mauka, where they have many monster meetings; and, since the insurrection at Taranaki, there has been a great sympathy with the rebels, and strong nationality manifested—*i.e.*, a desire to be a nation. Next month there is to be a meeting of all the tribes at Potatou Palace, when it is to be discussed whether they will join the rebels in supporting their rights!

It is certain that the Government will not accept of any other terms from the rebels than the giving up of their chief, William King, and the murderers of the three men and two boys who were assassinated by some of the Ngatiawasnic tribe, who have joined William King's tribe, the Ngatiawas, together with the Taranaki, about 900 in all. A deputation of nearly fifty of those tribes were sent to a great meeting about ten days ago at the palace. Many of the Wikato chiefs have joined the rebels, some have been killed, and the Maori custom is to get payment either in *blood*, *money*, or what may be determined upon by parties concerned. I am told the friends of one of the Wikato chiefs demands from the Government £1,000 as payment; not getting money or anything else, they may resort to revenge, by taking the lives of out-settlers; however, we wait to hear the result of the great meeting, ere we remove our families. The missionaries think the Wikato natives are peaceably disposed, but others who know the treacherous and revengeful character of the Maori, fear that when there are many of the Wikato natives killed, or if the Taranaki tribes are driven out of the district, they may take refuge with the Wikato tribes, when there will be war to the knife.

We have been forming ourselves into Rifle and Yeomanry corps; every man above 17 is to be enrolled in the militia. The line of defences for the protection of Auckland and suburbs is 25 miles from Mauka. The Government hold out no prospect of protection to the out-settlers. However, those of our district have, with the sanction of Government, formed themselves into a Rifle Corps, under the denomination of the Southern Rifle Volunteer Corps, to which I have been elected commander. Our strength is to be 90 infantry and 30 cavalry; I might get as many more infantry, but I fear I shall not obtain more than 20 cavalry. Everywhere corps, rifle and cavalry, are being organised, merchants, farmers, and shopkeepers being drilled into soldiers. I am drilling daily (seldom at home more than a day), having five squads at different stations, from 5 to 20 miles apart; there is a great scarcity of arms at present. It is hoped, ere a general rise takes place, we shall all be armed. Our warlike preparations may be the means of averting the pending evil, as the natives in our neighbourhood profess to be alarmed at our taking up arms. The missionaries consider we are provoking the Maori to insurrection; yet, there are a few good men who see the approaching evil. One told me the other day, that he was told, by way of advice, to leave the country as he might be shot by those who did not know him. I hope many will be found in this time to have their trust in the God of Righteousness. Our dear E——, with her husband, have left their home. I——, not considering it safe for any one to remain at R——, being in the heart of the Wikato natives, has gone to Taranaki. All his property is at R——. You may fancy what expense I must be at in being from home, but as much evil is feared, we cannot complain, but pray our exertions may be blessed, as the battle is not to the strong, nor the race to the swift. It is late, and I have no time to say more than to ask you to pray for us.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES KEAN.

That the prejudice against the actors profession is, in itself an absurdity, the now unmeaning relic of a contest that has ceased to exist, every thinking person must be fully convinced. To believe deliberately that it is highly respectable to paint the figure of Macbeth on canvas, and thus faintly to shadow forth the poet's intention, but that it is otherwise to make the poet's words glow with that life and receive that visible illustration for which they were unquestionably written, demands a condition of the reasoning faculties which could scarcely be consistent with sanity. But it is not in the form of deliberate belief or conviction that vulgar prejudice takes root. The rustic elector who votes for a "blue" simply because his father and his grandfather voted for a "blue" before him, is a scarcely exaggerated type of the generality of mankind, when expressing opinions on topics unconnected with the special business of their lives. A prejudice is commonly a matter of feeling rather than conviction; he who entertains it has, somehow, found it in his mind, but as it was not implanted by reason, neither by reason will he essay to defend it.

As a nail is driven out by another, so is one impression, unsupported by reason, to be driven out by an impression stronger than itself. Something of this sort has been effected for the histrionic profession by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean. They have lately passed through the chief towns of this and the sister island, and everywhere they have been welcomed, not only as bright geniuses that adorn the stage, but as ornaments of society. They have visited spots where fashion was in direct opposition to the drama, and at their approach fashion has completely changed. Their performances in Dublin, in the presence of the Lord Lieutenant, and of all the *élite* of Irish society, was a triumph of the cause of moral instruction, as conveyed in the form which most qualifies it for reception by the multitude. The enthusiasm of Scotland reflected that of Ireland, whence our artistes went. People who had not mentioned the drama for years talked of nothing but of Hamlet, Macbeth, Lear, Louis XI., and the Gamester, as associated with Mr. and Mrs. Kean.

In a word, the actor, represented by the united chiefs of his profession, has within the last twelvemonth been acknowledged, by all that is elevated in town and country, and likewise by the spontaneous voice of the masses, to be one of the benefactors of his race—a promoter of refinement—a potent moral instructor. First proclaimed aloud in our metropolis by the distinguished partakers of the "Kean Banquet," the devotion has been repeated from north to south, from east to west, during the provincial tour of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean.

A French philosopher of the last century prophesied to a celebrated actor that a time would ultimately come when the ban attached to the stage would be completely forgotten, and the tragedian would take a high position. It is not too much to say that this prophecy has, to a great extent, been realised in the person of Mr. Charles Kean, who, if he had been allowed the opportunity of founding a school of actors, might have handed down to his successors the crown of unblemished honour of which he has been deemed worthy. But we cannot expect the revival of such a temple of theatrical art as the Princess' Theatre, during the nine years' management of Mr. Charles Kean. That theatre showed the London world what the drama might become, under the guidance of a chief in whom every qualification for effecting its improvement was combined; but we see no prospect that it will be followed by any corresponding institution.

No—we must be satisfied with regarding the recent ovation of our great tragedian as a proof that prejudice, however deeply rooted, becomes brittle as glass when encountered by intellectual eminence and moral integrity.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Kean have been received in a manner which demonstrates the presence of a deeply-seated feeling, as distinguished from that of a transient gratification. By a life as zealously devoted to act as it is free from moral blemish, the "Keans" have gallantly fought the actor's battle, and the profession ennobled by the deserts of our greatest artistes has at last received its meed of acknowledgment.—*Globe.*

TWELFTH OF JULY IN THE DERRY DISTRICT.—The Orangemen connected with Lodges 858, 871, and 1863, in the district of Derry, attended Divine service yesterday, in the Presbyterian Church of Gortnessy. An eloquent and appropriate sermon was preached on the occasion by the Rev. W. J. M'Connell, from Matthew, 22nd chapter, 10th verse. After sermon, a vote of thanks was passed to the rev. gentleman, on the motion of Mr. Thomas Ballantine, District Master, and D.G.M., seconded by Mr. Joseph Allen. At six o'clock in the evening, the brethren of 1863 held a soiree in their lodge-room, at Fawney. Mr. Ballantine occupied the chair, and the proceedings were conducted in the most decorous manner. Spirit-stirring addresses were delivered, and cheering music enlivened the meeting at intervals. All passed off in a most satisfactory manner. Whatever cold indifference may prevail in some quarters on subjects which ought to be cherished, whatever bad principles may be entertained in others, there are still bright spots in the county Derry, where loyalty burns as warmly as ever in loyal hearts, and Protestantism is held firmly with a tenacious grasp, never to be surrendered.—*Sentinel.*

THE CORPORATION.

A special meeting of the Municipal Council was held yesterday, to consider and do, or direct all necessary acts to be done, upon or in relation to a letter from the Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, Chief Secretary, dated 3rd July, 1860, intimating that the Irish Government are prepared to recommend the Home Secretary to issue a commission to Mr. Hawkshaw to inquire and report as to the necessity for an improved supply of water to the city of Dublin, and the best source from which to take it; the cost of such inquiry to be defrayed by the Corporation—

The Right Honourable the LORD MAYOR in the chair.

The following members were present:—

Aldermen Roe, D.L., J.P.; Campbell, Reynolds (J.), J.P. Councillors Chambers, Dunne, J.P.; Burke, Ryan, Scally, French, Whelan, Durdin, Draper, Tracey, Kelch, Plunkett, M'Swiney, Tagart, Gavacan, M'Vey, Redmond, Sweetman, O'Neill.

The following is the letter, above referred to, and which was read by the Town Clerk :—

"Irish Office, 3rd July, 1860.

"MY LORD,—I have the honour to acquaint your lordship that the Irish Government have had under consideration the report of the Special Water Works Committee, dated the 14th ultimo, with the resolution of the Municipal Committee of the 22nd ultimo, and a further application, signed by your lordship and the two members for the city of Dublin, praying for the issue of a commission, consisting of an eminent engineer conversant with water supply, to inquire and report as to the necessity for an improved supply of water to the city of Dublin, and the best source from which to take it.

"The Irish Government are prepared to recommend, through the Home Secretary, the issue of a commission, and propose to appoint Mr. Hawkshaw to conduct the inquiry, the cost of which is to be defrayed by the Corporation.

"I trust that this arrangement will meet with the approval of the Council, and on receiving a notification to that effect from your lordship, immediate steps will be taken for expediting proceedings.—I have the honour to be, my lord, your most obedient servant, "EDWARD CARDWELL.

"The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Dublin."

Mr. Chambers said he considered the Corporation were greatly indebted to the Chief Secretary for the promptitude with which he met the views of the Pipewater Committee, and of his lordship, who waited upon him in London. He trusted that the proposed step would be the beginning of bringing that fixed question to a happy termination. He would therefore move—

"That having read the letter of the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, of the 3rd July, 1860, this Council approves of the intention of the Irish Government to recommend, through the Hon. the Home Secretary, the appointment of Mr. Hawkshaw, C.E., as the Royal Commissioner to inquire and report as to the necessity for an improved supply of water to the city, and for the best source from which to take it, and that such approval be notified to the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, and that he be requested to have the necessary arrangements perfected at his earliest convenience."

Alderman Reynolds seconded the resolution, and said he felt great pleasure in adding his testimony to that of Mr. Chambers, in relation to the part which the Chief Secretary took in this matter. No person could be more courteous and accommodating to the members of the committee than Mr. Cardwell was. During their several interviews with him, he expressed the greatest anxiety to be instrumental in procuring for the citizens of Dublin an ample and pure supply of water, and on the cheapest terms. It was, also, most satisfactory to the deputation to find that Mr. Cardwell was practically acquainted with the subject, for while he represented Liverpool he was entrusted with the carrying out of the bill to obtain for that city a better supply of water, so that he was thoroughly conversant with the several difficulties which they had to contend with. He should also mention that during these interviews the deputation was accompanied by the city members, Sir Edward Grogan and Mr. Vance, and though they differed in many points as regarded water supply, they were all unanimous in requesting the Chief Secretary to appoint some competent person whose judgment would be binding on them all. He (Alderman Reynolds) did not anticipate any further objections, except they might be presented by two or three attorneys who might be disposed to oppose them. An attorney usually promoted litigation when he could do so, for that was a part of his trade; but when the ratepayers, Whigs and Tories, were combined to carry out this object, it was not possible that they could be embarrassed by any solicitor.

Mr. Durdin said he felt great pleasure in finding that this very vexed question, and one which had been productive of so much unpleasant feeling, had been brought to this termination. He thought it likely that the proposed inquiry would be attended with great benefit to the citizens. They should all now unite and endeavour to give the commissioner all the information in their power, by laying before him every useful plan and scheme within their reach. He was sorry that Alderman Reynolds should have reflected upon members of the profession to which his lordship and himself belonged, and which embraced as respectable persons as any in the country. (Hear, hear.)

Alderman Reynolds explained that he did not mean to cast any imputation upon the profession generally he merely alluded to a few individuals connected with the Council.

His Lordship said he should admit there were persons belonging to his own profession whose character and conduct he could not approve, but he believed that any man who would now introduce a bill in opposition to the Corporation in this matter could not fail to render himself odious to the citizens of Dublin. He hoped that any man who should make such an attempt would experience the punishment which such conduct deserved.

Mr. Tracey and Mr. Whelan having made some observations in approval of this project,

Alderman Roe congratulated the Corporation on the step proposed to be taken. He was sure that by means of it a great object would be effected for the citizens of Dublin in the best manner and on reasonable terms, and he had no doubt that one of the results of the inquiry would be to satisfy the citizens of the important services rendered in this matter by the three members of their body who had devoted themselves so assiduously and zealously to it.

The resolution was then put, and carried unanimously.

At the conclusion of the meeting his Lordship said he had received a letter from General Sir Robert Gardiner, and Sir Duncan M'Dougall, requesting him to bring before the notice of the citizens of Dublin a movement in progress in London, for erecting a monument to the memory of Sir William Napier, the historian. The letter was accompanied by a prospectus explaining the objects, and giving the names of the committee by which the work is about to be carried out. His lordship said he would be most happy to receive and transmit to London any subscriptions that would be forwarded to him.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

WESTMEATH—MULLINGAR, FRIDAY, JULY 13.

CROWN COURT.

MURDER.

Hugh Kennedy, Thomas Geraghty, and James Fagan, were indicted for the wilful murder of Thomas Geraghty, on the 10th October, 1859.

Mr. Battersby, Q.C.; Mr. Ball, Q.C.; Mr. Griffith, and Mr. Martin, prosecuted.

Mr. Curran defended the prisoners.

Mary Geraghty, the widow of the deceased, examined by Mr. Ball, Q.C.—I had been with my husband at the fair of Castlepollard; my brother and sister were with us; we returned from Castlepollard at five o'clock in the evening; my husband, myself, and my brother were a little in advance of the others; at Kanturk Pat Geraghty and Hugh Kennedy came up; there was a fight; my husband took up Kennedy in his arms and said he would not allow him to be beaten any more; Kennedy ran away screeching; Pat Geraghty said, "If you go on now there will be lives lost, and yours (meaning my husband's) in particular;" Pat Geraghty remained with me; I tried to make him have peace; we went on beyond Coolure gate; Hugh Kennedy and Tom Geraghty came up; they all struck at my husband; he went back towards Coolure; Pat Geraghty and Tom Geraghty remained with me; they asked where my husband was gone; I said he was gone back to town, and I asked what they wanted with him; they said if they found him they would let him know what they wanted with him; I went in the direction my husband had gone; I never saw him alive after; I saw all the prisoners but Fagan coming up from the lake at M'Cormick's house; went home after my husband had gone; Hugh Kennedy attacked my brother, and gave me a blow on the arm with a stick; when I got into M'Cormick's house Fagan came up; Kennedy and the two Geraghtys followed us in; we stayed at M'Cormick's half an hour; I said if they met my husband near the lake they would kill him; they said nothing, but after that Kennedy said he would be a thousand miles off before the next fair of Castlepollard.

Cross-examined by Mr. Curran—It was daylight when I reached Williamstown; I remained about half an hour; it was a bright night when we left M'Cormick's; I did not strike a blow; my sister struck Kennedy with a pail; Pat. Geraghty struck my husband when he said he would prosecute him, and then said, "You may prosecute me for that;" I saw Luke Nally strike some of the prisoners; I swore information in January last; I cannot say the prisoners were tipsy; I took a dandy of punch; I don't think my husband took more than a dandy; the punch came up in a jug; I don't know how often it was filled; my husband had no stick; my brother did not strike a blow; I went home in a boat.

The brother of the last witness and several others were examined, and confirmed the statement of the widow, when Mr. Curran asked for a few moments' consultation with the Crown counsel. It was finally arranged that the prisoners, Kennedy and Fagan, should consent to a verdict of manslaughter. The Crown consented to a verdict of acquittal in the case of Thomas Geraghty, for reasons which had not appeared in evidence.

Mr. Curran called witnesses to character, and addressed the court in mitigation of punishment.

The prisoner Geraghty was discharged, and the other prisoners were put back.

FORGERY.

Patrick Ryan was indicted for that he, on the 14th day of December, 1859, did forge an acceptance to a bill of exchange. There were also counts for forging a bill of exchange, and also for uttering a forged bill.

Messrs. Battersby, Q.C., and Ball, prosecuted. Mr. Curran defended the prisoner.

It appeared that the prisoner, on the day in question, having drawn the bill in his own handwriting, induced his son, an intelligent lad of ten years, to write the name of a supposed John Duffy, of Cloona, near Kilbeggan, as acceptor, across the bill. He then sent the bill to a Mr. M'Donald, of Dublin, in payment for some goods. The letter enclosing the bill was proved to be in the same handwriting as the bill itself. The jury found the prisoner guilty of uttering the bill.

His Lordship addressed the prisoner in impressive terms, and commented severely upon the heinousness of suborning his son of tender years to commit a forgery.

The sentence of the court was two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

The prisoners, Hugh Kennedy and James Fagan, who had been found guilty of manslaughter, were then put forward, and sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

This closed the commission.

RECORD COURT.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Common Jury.)

Farrell v. Blake.

This action, which was opened yesterday, was resumed at the sitting of the court. It was for wrongful dismissal of a servant.

The defendant pleaded that the plaintiff had been taken on trial, and was unfit for the situation.

Mr. Battersby, Q.C., stated the plaintiff's case, and Mr. Ball, Q.C., that of the defendant.

Mr. Palles spoke to evidence for the defendant.

Mr. Tuthill replied generally.

The jury found for the plaintiff, with £19 10s 0d damages, over and above the £8 lodged in court.

KING'S COUNTY—TULLAMORE, JULY 13.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

At half-past 11 o'clock this day the High Sheriff, Edward John Briscoe, Esq., accompanied by Edmund J. O'Neill, Esq., entered the Crown Court, when the following gentlemen were sworn on the grand jury :—

Colonel the Hon. J. C. Westenra, Hon. Alfred Bury, Colonel J. H. Drought, John G. King, John Wakely, Thomas L. Dames, Robert J. E. Mooney, Henry Trench, John Lucas, George Minchin, James F. Rolleston, Thomas Hackett, Major B. Fox, Ambrose Cox, John O'Brien, Joseph F. Hutchinson, Henry Spunner, John Bennett, John M. Tarlton, John D. Lander, John Andrews, Thomas Seymour, Thomas W. Trench, Esquires.

The commission will be opened on Monday next, at 12 o'clock. There are, however, but a few, and not important cases, for trial.

ARMAGH—FRIDAY, JULY 13.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RECORD COURT.

(Before Mr. Justice Ball and a Special Jury.)

Glasgow v. Sloan.

This case, the hearing of which has occupied his lordship during the entire assizes, concluded at half-past 6 o'clock yesterday evening, after our despatch was forwarded. The jury, after a deliberation of six hours, came into court, and said there was no probability of an agreement, and were thereupon discharged.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Joy, Q.C., Millar, Q.C., and Henderson. Agent—Mr. Little.

For the defendant—Messrs. Ferguson, Q.C., Kernan, Q.C., and Harrison. Agent—Mr. Tweedy.

(Before Mr. Justice Fitzgerald and a Common Jury.)

James Gribben plaintiff, Charles O'Neill, defendant.

This case was partly heard last evening, and was resumed at the sitting of the court this morning.

This was an action for trespass, with a count for taking and converting the plaintiff's goods and chattels, and also one for money had and received by the defendant, for the use of the plaintiff.

Damages were laid at £1,000. The plaintiff resides in Irish-street, in the city of Armagh, where he formerly carried on the business of stonecutter and manufacturer of marble; he was also a farmer, and extensive lime-burner.

The defendant is a victualler, and also resident in the city of Armagh, and was married to a niece of the plaintiff.

It appeared from the plaintiff's statement that in the early part of last year the plaintiff's wife died of malignant fever, and immediately afterwards the plaintiff was ordered by his medical advisers; change of air accordingly went for a short time to relatives at Liverpool, leaving his dwelling-house, also his farms, and lime kilns in charge of trusty servants remained in England for only 11 or 12 days. During his absence, defendant came with a large number of people, and broke into the plaintiff's yards and houses, took possession of everthing, retaining in employment as many of the plaintiff's workmen as he could secure.

On his return, the plaintiff was so shocked at seeing his property plundered, that he was for sometime in a distracted state. He brought the present action to recover damages for the value of the goods and chattles which had been so taken from him.

The defence substantially was that the plaintiff became mad, deserted the property in question, and the defendant possessed himself of same by the leave and license of the plaintiff. At the close of the plaintiff's case it was arranged by counsel of the parties that all matters in dispute in this action should be left to the arbitration of two gentlemen, with liberty to them to call in an umpire.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Miller, Q.C., M'Mechan, and Wm. B. Kaye. Agent—Mr. Barker.

Counsel for the defendant—Messrs. Joy, Q.C., Law, Q.C., and Hamill. Agent—Mr. Stanley.

(Before a Special Jury.)

Maglone v. The Ulster Railway Company.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover damages from the defendants for injuries received by him in consequence of a collision which occurred on their line in the month of July, 1859.

The defendants, by their plea, denied that the plaintiff received any injury on the occasion in question.

The issue for the jury was, whether he received injury, as alleged in the summons and plaint.

It appeared that the defendants, in the month of July, 1859, advertised a day trip to the Giant's Causeway, *via* Belfast and Portrush, at extremely moderate fares, by special train, which was to leave Armagh on Saturday, 30th July, at 6-30 a.m., returning from Belfast at 10-30 p.m. The plaintiff, who is a groom in the service of Doctor Robinson, surgeon, of the Armagh County Infirmary, accompanied his master, who was a first-class passenger by that train, plaintiff travelling in third-class. The morning train reached its destination without accident, but on the return journey the excursion train ran into a luggage train, which was *en route* for Belfast, at the Richhill station. The luggage train was fortunately stationary, or the consequences of the collision might have been fatal to most of the passengers. As it was, several of the injuries, and amongst others, the plaintiff's master, who at the last spring assizes obtained a verdict against the company.

The plaintiff, on examination, stated that he was rendered insensible from the effects of the shock, and suffered afterwards from a great oppressiveness in breathing; he was confined to bed, and spat blood for several days.

Doctors Robinson and Armstrong were examined, and testified to the plaintiff having had a severe bleeding of the left lung.

The defendants did not call witnesses.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Miller, Q.C., M'Mechan, and Kaye. Agent, Mr. Barker.

Counsel for defendant—Messrs. Guy, Q.C., and Harrison.

This terminated the business here.

LEITRIM—CARRICK-ON-SHANNON, JULY 13TH.

(Before Mr. Justice Christian.)

Colonel White v. Woods.

This important case, a portion of which was reported in my despatch of yesterday, was again renewed this morning. It assumes considerable interest and importance, from the fact, that it is the first case in this country in which a reparian proprietor, having property on the shores of a lake, has assumed the power of excluding the public from fishing on the part of the lake adjacent to his own land, as far as the middle of the lake, opposite his own shore. The evidence went to show that Lough Gill, in which the fishery was claimed, was navigable, and traversed by a steamer, which plied from Sligo to Dromahaire, and by many boats, which conveyed the produce of the country from place to place. On the shores of this beautiful lake is the princely demesne of Hazlewood, and other residences, which have made it particularly attractive to tourists and anglers.

The defendant relied on the right of Mr. Abraham Martin, the former owner of the Sligo fishery, to give permission to fish on the waters of the lake, and claimed, under him, the power of fishing for which the action was brought. He also relied upon the right of the public to fish in the lake, and denied the existence of a several fishery in the plaintiff.

Mr. Henry Palmer, a country gentleman, and agent of the estate, proved he had fished on the lake, for 40 years without the permission of Mr. Martin, or any member of his family; that Colonel White himself fished, and granted permission to others since 1857, as well as his father before him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Carleton—Recollected that water-bailiffs were appointed by Mr. Abraham Martin, upwards of 40 years ago, to protect the fishery, and one of them lived on Colonel White's side of the lake; that bailiff used to come out when he saw us fishing, but when he recognised us, he returned; never asked Colonel White's leave until within the last 10 years; boats navigate the lake without any hindrance whatever.

Mr. Griffith, J.P., a reparian proprietor, whose property extended a mile and a half along the shore of the lake, proved that he always fished on the waters opposite his own shore; the late Mr. Martin threatened to prosecute him for so fishing fourteen years ago, but he persevered, and Mr. Martin never carried out his threat.

Mr. Fennell, one of the Fishing Commissioners, was examined, and proved that Colonel White and several proprietors of the lake and upper waters of the Sligo fishery, applied to him to open a fish passage on the river, to let up the salmon from the sea, for the purpose of spawning; that, accordingly, a salmon ladder was constructed by the commissioners, in the weir at Sligo, witness had several conversations with Mr. Martin and, in consequence of informations which he received from a person named Rogers, he required Mr. Martin to remove a fishing trap which he had erected in the river, which he refused to do, alleging he had a right to keep it there, as he was owner of all the fishings in the upper waters; witness told him the board would not recognise his right, as they knew he was the lessee of a Mr. Lane Fox, of a part only of the fisheries in these upper waters, when Mr. Martin said, "You need say nothing about that, let them find it out for themselves." The salmon weir was afterwards erected in 1855. Other witnesses were produced to show that they exercised the right of fishing by permission of the proprietors.

Mr. West stated the defendant's case, and relied upon the exercise of the right by Mr. Martin, and the acquiescence of Colonel White and his father, and produced several witnesses who proved they fished by the permission of Mr. Martin, and Mr. Petrie, the present lessee of the fishery.

The case was still at hearing when our despatch left.

LIMERICK—THURSDAY, JULY 12.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Mr. Brereton having concluded his address on behalf of the Crown, the witnesses were then brought forward.

Johanna Mahony, examined by Mr. Heron—Is widow of Patrick Mahony, who was master of a turf boat called the Captain of Clare; lived with her at Carrigaholt; there were two boys with him in the boat, named Thomas M'Mahon and Patrick Quaid; on the Monday night before Easter Sunday deceased gave her a purse which she returned to him the next morning; the purse, was a brown cotton one, with red stripes on it; Martin Scanlan gave him £1 that night, and Patrick Scanlan gave him 10s; he (deceased) went off that morning when she last saw him alive; deceased used to wear a blue Scotch cap.

Mary Keating, examined by Mr. Coffey—Lives at Carrigaholt, where she has a shop; knew Patrick Mahony; he used to be employed by her father, to bring messages to Kilrush; remembers the Monday before Easter Sunday last, the 3rd April; saw him that day; she (witness) gave him twelve pound notes and ten pounds ten shillings in silver, and thirty shillings in coppers; sent Matt Griffin, after that, with a one pound note, and one pound in silver, and on Tuesday, also, gave him some more money; did not see Patrick Mahony after that, till she (witness) saw him dead.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jellett—Used to keep her money in a box; used to keep it generally in the till, but occasionally had it in her box; was in the habit of giving money to deceased to bring her goods from Kilrush.

Matthew Griffin deposed that he gave the money which he received from Mary Keating to Patrick Mahony, boatman, and saw him at the quay.

Martin Scanlan stated that he lived at Carrigaholt; saw deceased last alive on the first day of April, which day he gave him some money; did not see him after that till he saw him dead.

Patrick Scanlan also proved that he gave some money to the deceased.

Pat Quaid, examined by Mr. Coffey—Knew Pat Mahony, boatman; left Carrigaholt with Mahony in the boat; witness belonged to the same boat; saw a purse with deceased which contained silver and notes; left Carrigaholt on Monday about one o'clock, and arrived at Cappagh in two or three hours; did not see any money with Mahony except what he (witness) saw in the boat, which money he did not take out of the boat; Mahony left the boat about eight or nine o'clock, and he was missed next day; he (witness) and M'Mahon remained in the boat nearly all the time.

Denis Haugh, examined by Mr. Brereton—Remembers Easter Sunday last; recollects the day the body was found in the Corcass; used a seaweed knife to fish for the body in the Corcass; does not know the depth of the water in the Corcass; his knife having touched the body, he (witness) shouted out that he saw the body, and it was immediately hauled up.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jellett—Is a relation of Patrick Mahony; would not go search for the body only for that; did not stick the knife in the body, but in the trousers.

Constable Patrick Harty, examined by Mr. Heron—Remembers the 17th of April; saw the prisoner; he had scratches on his face, which seemed to be torn as if with nails; brought prisoner up to the barracks; did not search him, but the bridewell-keeper did so, and found £2 3s. 9d. in his possession, as also a penknife [knife produced]—there was a mark of blood on the handle; gave the knife to Dr. O'Donnell next day; was present at the finding of the body by Haugh; saw marks of blood on the road first; saw the marks about eleven o'clock that morning; saw the body after it was brought out of the Corcass; the deceased had a cloth coat on him, and two blue cloth waistcoats under it; the under waistcoat seemed to be greatly tossed and pulled; he had a blue cloth necktie; there was a shilling in one of his pockets, and a halfpenny and penknife in the other; saw some wounds on the body of the deceased; there were two wounds on the temple, his ear was split, and there was a severe wound on one of his cheeks; went to the prisoner's house, which is almost 9 English miles from Cappagh, accompanied by Sub-constable Moylett, and another man from Carrigaholt; it was at night; found in a chest, which they broke open, eight sovereigns and two old guineas, as also a quantity of silver, with a few notes—all produced—they were contained in a purse which was in an old bag; he (witness) also found a shirt steeping in a tub of water under the bed; the shirt was also shown to Dr. O'Donnell; he (witness) went back to Kilrush after searching the house of the prisoner; found 3s. in the pocket of Mrs. Hedderman, in a purse.

Cross-examined by Mr. Murphy—Was present when the body was taken out; was assisted by three or four persons in conveying the body to the barracks; the body was found very near the road which is adjoining the Corcass; is confident that the wounds on the face of Hedderman could not be produced by a fall; the doctor took some blood from the shirt; does not know what age Mahony was, or which of the two was the stronger man, the deceased or the prisoner at the bar.

After the examination of a few other witnesses, whose evidence was not very material, the court adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

Justice Hayes resumed the hearing of this case at ten o'clock.

Dr. Thomas O'Donnell, examined by Mr. Heron—Deposed that he was surgeon at the inquest on the body of Patrick Mahony; he made a *post mortem* examination; the body was totally devoid of blood; the cutis was raised like a goat-skin; had three outside wounds under the left eye, two outside wounds on left and right ears; they were lacerated, and blood was flowing from left ear; also three incised wounds on the left temple, about an inch long; two incised wounds on the right temple about an inch and a half long; had an incised wound on the back of the head; all those were deep wounds, gashing to the bone; had a superficial wound which must have been inflicted by a sharp instrument; on opening the head he found the vessels on the outside full and gorged with blood; the membranes and vessels of the brain had a considerable quantity of blood; the substance of the brain presented no unusual appearance; the whole of the chest was gorged with blood; the right cavities of the heart contained blood; the viscera of the abdomen was healthy; the wounds and loss of blood were sufficient to cause death.

Denis Cunningham deposed that he was clerk to the Messrs. M'Donalds, of Kilrush; prisoner owed a large sum of money on promissory notes, one of which fell due on Saturday before the murder was committed; prisoner came to the office on Tuesday, in company with another man whom he (witness) did not know, and paid £1, but he (witness) demanded costs, as the case had been entered for trial at the sessions; he (witness) also told him that the money should be paid; the prisoner remonstrated with him every way possible, and endeavoured to excuse himself; told him Mr. M'Donald would not be satisfied except the money were paid.

Mr. M'Donald also deposed to having received a sum of money from the prisoner on Wednesday.

William Gamble, examined by Mr. Coffey—Keeps a public-house at Kilrush; on the night of the 3rd of April three men came into his house and called for some drink; it was between the hours of nine and ten o'clock; they left his house at the hour of half-past ten o'clock, which is the hour he always closes his shop; is not obliged to close till eleven; it was the deceased who paid for the drink; he (Patrick Mahony) gave him 2s. 6d., and he (witness) returned him the change; they took half a glass of whiskey each; deceased called for more drink, but he would not give it to him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jellett—It was Mahony who several times called for more drink; considers the three men were drunk; knows if Mahony took much more drink, he would not have beee able to care of himself.

Several other witnesses deposed that the deceased received drink at their houses frequently during that day.

Thomas Connell, examined by Mr. Hartigan—Is a boatman plying between Limerick and Kilrush; knew Manus Hedderman, the prisoner at the bar; saw him in Kilrush, on the night in question, in company with Mahony, the deceased; it was a very bright night; he was standing near the jail wall about 11 o'clock; knows O'Grady's public-house; saw prisoner and deceased coming out of it, and going over the bridge; the witness was cross-examined by Mr. Murphy but nothing material transpired.

Stephen Read, examined by Mr. Heron— Lives in Dublin; remembers being in Kilrush the Tuesday before Easter Sunday; his (witness') brothers, Thomas and James Griffin were with him; they were together in Grogan's public-house; left Kilrush that night with his brother and Griffin; when they came to the ferry where Patrick Hennessy lived, Griffin then parted with them; he (the witness) then rapped at the door, but the Hennessys were in bed, as it was late; cannot tell what hour it was then; Hennessy's daughter opened the door; they went in and sat at the fire; after some time Manus Hedderman, the prisoner, came in; thinks it was about two o'clock, as it was near break of day; prisoner, without bidding them good day, went into the room where Patrick Hennessy and his wife were sleeping; heard them talking in the room; a candle was lit, and then Hennessy asked prisoner what tore and scratched his face, and what dirtied him; he replied that something happened to him coming from Kilrush; Hennessy asked him what dirtied him; he said he was dirtied in the trenches coming along the road; did not hear prisoner say anything else to Hennessy; prisoner remained a good while in the room; heard prisoner washing himself in the room; prisoner came out of the room, and Catherine Hennessy washed his stockings, and deceased put them on his feet; Catherine Hennessy then went into her room; he (witness) then fell asleep on his chair, and when he awoke he did not see or hear Manus Hedderman; saw him (prisoner) the Friday after in my own field, and talking to his (witness's) brother, along with James Griffin; prisoner asked him (witness) would he go to Mr. Cox, a magistrate, and make an affidavit that he was with him coming from Kilrush to the ferry, for he (prisoner) being seen last with Mahony, who was missing, he would be surely blamed for him; he (witness) said he could prove or swear nothing else than he was in his company a short time that night; prisoner came to his house the next morning, begging the same request, and said he would surely be brought to an account about Mahony, when he refused to go with him; prisoner then asked his brother, Thomas Read, to go to Mr. Cox with him to make the affidavit; he (witness) then went to Mr. Cox; Hedderman told Mr. Cox he wanted to make an affidavit that he went from Kilrush bridge to the house of Hennessy, at the ferry, on Tuesday night, and that he knew no more about Mahony than the child that was never born; he (witness) said to Mr. Cox, that he was along with him that night, but that he would not swear to it; Mr. Cox told him (prisoner) to go to Kilrush, to the Clerk of the Petty Sessions, and he would go after him; prisoner then went on his knees, near Mr. Cox's gate, and begged of him (witness) for God's sake to go with him to Kilrush, and swear that he was with him that night; both of them went to Kilrush, and went to Mr. Kelly's (the baker's) house, and took something to eat, and immediately the police came in and arrested the prisoner, and brought him before the Clerk of the Petty Sessions; went to the house; Mr. Cox was there; said a few words to the clerk, and after that went home.

Cross-examined by Mr. Murphy—Went to Kilrush on Tuesday on business to the Quarter Sessions; did take some whiskey that evening and night, but does not know how much; it was at Grogan's public-house he drank; was there at nine o'clock; was not turned out of it; it was time to close, but went of his own accord; there were others after him in the house, but not in the same room; when Hedderman came in, he (witness) at once knew him; prisoner opened the door for himself; heard Hennessy asking him what scratched his face, and heard him answer that he received it coming from Kilrush; saw Hedderman washing himself; does not know it was he was making the noise, as if some one was washing; saw him inside, as the door was half open; told Mr. Cox the prisoner was with him, but refused to take an oath; made an offer to the Petty Sessions Clerk to make an affidavit, but would not swear to it.

Thomas Read was then examined, and his evidence was a corroboration of the foregoing testimony. The evidence of James Griffin was also similar to that of Stephen Read.

John M'Key is accountant at the Provincial Bank; knows Manus Hedderman, the prisoner; was speaking to him on the Tuesday before Easter Sunday, about money due; the next day he came in, and paid £20 5s. in notes, which consisted of small notes chiefly, none of them being larger than three; remarked Hedderman's face, it was greatly scratched; prisoner had another bill nearly due at the time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jellett—Prisoner had several bills at the bank from time to time, and he (witness) always thought him an honest man; there were no larger notes than £3; always knew Hedderman to be of a good character.

Mr. Benjamin Cox, examined by Mr. Coffey—Is a magistrate of the county Clare; knows the prisoner at the bar; remembers him coming to the house of the Petty Sessions Clerk; knew Mahony; he was a man about 40 years of age; Hedderman was 56; prisoner always bore a good character; always thought he would be the last in the parish to commit such a crime.

Head-Constable Denis M'Carthy, stationed at Kilrush, stated he arrested the prisoner, whom he always knew to be of very good character; that prisoner, when arrested, had scratches on his face.

John M'Cullogh deposed that he was resident magistrate of Miltown Malbey; the prisoner stated when the informations were taken, that what caused the blood the penknife that was found on him was, he skinned a calf a few days ago, which he got from Denis Haugh.

Denis Haugh deposed that it was two months since he skinned the calf; remembers seeing him after Mahony was murdered; the Saturday before Easter, met him in his farm-yard; Stephen Read was along with him; prisoner said, "We are come to make an affidavit that the prisoner knew no more about Mahony that was missing than the child that was never born;" the prisoner was the only one who spoke; told them that he knew nothing about making an affidavit, but told them to go to the house of the petty sessions clerk, at Kilrush, and he would follow them; was attracted by the appearance of the prisoner, who seemed not to look the same as usual, and was also attracted by the marks on his face; pointed out the prisoner to the sub-inspector of police in Kilrush, at Kelly's house; saw him immediately after before the Clerk of Petty Sessions; did not notice Read; Read said something in the police barrack about making an affidavit, but does not remember.

Daniel Deegan said, that on the night in question he passed by the Corcass; he heard a voice saying, "oh! oh!" which was repeated several times, but he (witness) being in a great hurry, as his wife was very bad—at the time he was going for some persons—he did not mind it.

Patrick M'Mahon, examined by Mr. Heron—Remembers the night of Tuesday; was near the Corcass about twelve o'clock; heard the voices of two men near the Corcass, one over the other, heard the man underneath saying, "Manus Hedderman, don't murder me on my wife and children—you are a bad neighbour—and is it for this you watch me all day;" the man was then pulled and thrown into the Corcass.

Cross-examined by Mr. Murphy—Lives at Ballymore; went out that night to take the loan of an ass without the owner's consent; the Coastguard station was one minute's walk from me; gave no alarm; made no information till ten minutes after; did not understand telling the police or any one about it, as they would call me a spy and informer.

This closed the case for the evening.

THURSDAY.

The judge took his seat at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Jellett addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, and Mr. Heron replied for the Crown, when

His Lordship charged the jury, who, after an hour's deliberation returned into court with a verdict of Guilty.

His Lordship, in a most feeling and impressive manner, addressed the prisoner, and afterwards passed sentence of death, not naming the particular day of execution on account of some trivial objections made by prisoner's counsel, till his lordship would confer with the law officers of the Crown.

COUNTY CROWN COURT—FRIDAY, JULY 13.

(Before Baron Fitzgerald.)

MURDER.

Catherine Leahy was indicted for the murder of her infant child, upon the 4th March last.

She had been confined in the workhouse a short time before, and about the 1st of March she left the workhouse with the child; upon the 4th she was seen going into an old building with a bundle under her arm, and shortly afterwards was seen to leave it without the bundle; a woman named Callinan, who saw this occur, immediately went into the building, and found the body of the child under a heap of stones.

Mary Callinan was examined by Mr. Brereton, Q.C., and deposed to the above facts, and also, when she found the body, witness told her if she met a policeman she would give her in charge.

Dr. Burke, examined by Mr. Brereton—I am the resident physician at Barrington's Hospital; recollect the dead child being brought to me by the constable; it seemed to have been some months old; that was on the 5th; next day there was an inquest; Dr. Gore made a *post mortem* examination, in my presence, during the inquest; there were no marks of violence; the body was left in the shed in the yard; I have an apprentice, named Purcell; I afterwards saw the body of the child opened—about an hour after the inquest; it was by Dr. Gore I saw it opened; I again saw the body an hour afterwards; the body was not then in the same state; I saw a little stone in the windpipe, obstructing the passage; the body had been opened in that part in my absence, so as to expose the windpipe; in my opinion, if that had been put in when the child was alive, it would have killed it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Coffey—I was present at the first examination; there was no outward appearance of violence; in case of smothering I would expect to find outward marks on the face; none such presented themselves.

Edward Purcell, examined by Mr. De Moleyns, Q.C.—I am a medical student; remember examining the body; an inquest had been held; the jaw had not been opened; I opened the jaw, and on doing so exposed the windpipe, when I found the stone on the mouth of the wind pipe, and a couple of little bits of mortar; I could not say from the position of the stone it was sufficient to cause death.

Cross-examined by Mr. Coffey—No one takes charge of the shed where the body was; anyone might go there; I know I was not the first person that went to the body after it was left there.

Dr. Gore, examined by Mr. Mullins—I examined the body in the boardroom of Barrington's Hospital; I looked at the body, it was very undisturbed looking; I examined the body internally—its mouth internally; found no marks of violence on any part of the body; I opened the mouth as wide as possible, and looked back into the throat, and saw nothing whatever; I put my finger down to the windpipe, I felt nothing; I shortly afterwards made a *post mortem* examination; I examined the chest and lungs; they were healthy, except a very trifling congestion caused by lying down; I then examined the stomach; there was nothing in it to cause death; I did not cut open the throat, having seen into it clearly; it did not die of starvation; I was of opinion the child died of natural causes; in about an hour after I was sent for by Dr. Burke, and again examined the body; the mouth and throat, in the meantime been cut open exposing the gullet and windpipe; I saw a very small point of a stone projecting under the palate; I removed the stone with my fingers; it lay on the top of the opening of the windpipe, which was sealed up by it; the stone could not have reached its position by accident; if put there when alive, it would have caused death; from appearances, I am convinced it could not have occurred during the life of the child.

Cross-examined by Mr. Coffey—I examined the body at the inquest; I was perfectly convinced the child had been made away with [here a written document was put into the doctor's hand]—this is in my hand writing, and sworn to by me at the inquest; it states that in my opinion the child died of natural causes; I swear that I swore it, though I was at that moment convinced the child had not died of natural causes; I did so because the symptoms in my opinion did not warrant the opinion of violent death; it was my duty to have examined the brain; I did not do so; I did not cut open the throat, though I was convinced the child had been made away with, and although I was swearing the child died of natural causes.

Some other witnesses having been examined to prove the minor parts of the case, the Crown closed.

Mr. Coffey addressed the jury for the prisoner, commenting in strong terms upon the conduct of Dr. Gore, and likewise suggesting that the little stone, most probably, got into the child's mouth when the prisoner hid the dead body amongst the rubbish.

His Lordship having charged, the jury found the prisoner not guilty.

CITY RECORD COURT.

(Before Judge Hayes.)

His lordship was occupied in hearing civil bill appeals.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

ROLLS COURT—YESTERDAY.

Cloren v. Clancarty.

Mr. A. H. Graydon, in this case, moved on behalf of the petitioner, that the consent entered into between the parties herein be made a rule of court. Counsel stated that Lord Clancarty had agreed to execute a lease in the terms of the prayer of the petition, and to pay all costs as between party and party.

His Honour directed that a decree should be made in the terms of the consent.

Solicitor for the petitioner—Mr. Randle M'Donnell.

Kelly and Reynolds v. Crampton and Fletcher.

This case came before the Master of the Rolls on an application on the part of the respondents, Mrs. Martha Fletcher, relict of the late Rev. John Fletcher, of Dunran, in the county of Wicklow, and her son, the present Rev. John Knox Fletcher, to dissolve an injunction granted by the Master of the Rolls, on the 23rd of February last, restraining them from taking possession of the farm of land of Moorepark, in the county of Meath, under an ejectment of a notice to quit. The petitioners' claim to be entitled to a lease of 31 years of the lands of Moorepark and Priestown, in the county Meath, containing 222 statute acres, at £1 per acre, under an agreement entered into by Mr. Symes, in the year 1854, as the land and law agent of the late Mr. Fletcher, and under faith of which it was alleged, on the part of the tenants, that large sums had been expended in improving the farm. The respondents resisted the granting of a lease, on the grounds that the late Mr. Fletcher was tenant for life of the lands without any leasing power. It appeared that the cause petition is set down for hearing next Michaelmas Term; the Lord Chancellor, on the 16th June last, having refused an application which was made to him on the part of the respondents to bring up the case out of its regular order for hearing. Notice of the present application was then served.

His Honour commented on the facts that the respondents had let two whole terms expire, during which they might have brought forward the present application, which, if granted, would have the effect of turning out the tenants in the middle of summer, and thus depriving them of the benefit of the crop, which it was sworn they had sown on the lands in the present year, notwithstanding that the rent, 111*l*, was paid up to the 1st of May last, for which the receipt of Mr. Knox Fletcher was in court. His honour refused to grant the application, and ordered the motion to stand until the hearing of the cause next November, remarking that, although there might be a legal technical difficulty in the way of the petitioners getting the relief sought, the agreement for a lease was on the letters and correspondence of the parties clearly and explicitly made out. Having regard to the extraordinary nature of the affidavits made by the respondents in answer to the petition, he would take care that the respondents, Mrs. Fletcher and the Rev. Mr. Knox Fletcher, should be examined in court *viva voce* when the case came to a hearing. He had the satisfaction of knowing that the course he was adopting would be aiding justice, and he hoped that, notwithstanding the legal crotchets raised by the respondents, the tenants would get justice.

Counsel for the petitioners (the tenants)—Mr. Brewster, Q.C., and Mr. Alexander H. Graydon. Solicitor, Mr. Randle M'Donnell, Suffolk-street.

Counsel for respondents—Mr. Warren, Q.C., and W. Walker. Solicitor, Mr. James Symes, Eccles-street.

JUDGES' CHAMBER—YESTERDAY.

Baron Hughes sat at 11 o'clock in the Court of Common Pleas, to hear motions for the three law courts.

Finlay v. Halpin.

This was an action by a pupil at the school of the defendant, to recover damages for an assault and beating.

Mr. Dowse, for the defendant, moved to set aside the summons and plaint, and all the other proceedings, on the ground of irregularity, arising from the name of the guardian and next friend of the plaintiff being substituted for the latter in the summons and plaint after it was filed. Counsel stated that the defendant denied the trespasses alleged, and pleaded that he only chastised the plaintiff as a schoolmaster ought to do. A replication of excess had been filed.

Mr. Sidney moved a cross motion that the summons and plaint might be amended.

Baron Hughes said the plaintiff had certainly been guilty of irregularity, and it was right he should pay the costs of one of the motions. Rule accordingly, that the plaintiff amend, paying the costs.

Mr. Dowse said the object of the defendant was to get rid of the action, which was merely brought because a little boy got a slap on the hand when he deserved two. (A laugh.)

Mr. Sidney said no doubt the defendant was anxious to get rid of the action, because he was afraid that his cruelty would injure his school.

COMMISSION DE LUNATICO INQUIRENDO—YESTERDAY.

In the matter of Margaret Watts, an alleged lunatic.

This case was resumed at the sitting of the court.

Mr. Exham replied, in an able and lengthened speech, on the part of the petitioner.

Mr. Commissioner Henn then proceeded to charge the jury. He said it was nothing but a strict sense of duty, after the patient attention which the jury had given to this protracted case, that compelled him to make any observations. The question they had to try rested with them, and them only, and in this respect the law had placed their judgment far above even those who make mental disease their study, and commended them, as it were, to treat the opinion of the wisest physicians but as an element in the formation of their judgment. The question they had to try was, whether Mrs. Margaret Watts was an idiot, lunatic, or person of unsound mind, so as to be incapable of conducting and managing her own affairs. Idiotcy and lunacy they might discard altogether from their consideration in the present case, for the question they had to try was, whether Margaret Watts is a person of unsound mind, so as to be incapable of conducting and managing her affairs. They would, therefore, easily perceive that this was a far higher subject than that of idiotcy or lunacy, and demanded the consideration, not merely of medical men, but of men conversant with the world they lived in—conversant with human nature, its habits, its actions, its passions, its requirements, its weakness, and, he might add, its wickedness. He could not give them any precise definition of what rendered a man incapable of managing his affairs. Though this was the case, he could tell them what was the import of the words "unsoundness of mind," according to the opinion of one of our greatest judges. Lord Eldon said the party was in some such state as was contradistinguished from idiotcy and lunacy, and yet such as to make him the proper subject of a commission of lunacy. The commissioner then proceeded to read the facts of cases which had come before Lord Eldon and Lord Erskine, with the view of informing the jury what, in the opinion of the learned judges, constituted unsoundness of mind within the meaning of the law. If delusion existed, it was a very strong corroboration of unsoundness of mind; a delusion he defined to be not merely the taking up of some absurd ideas, but the magnifying some slight circumstance beyond all reasonable bounds. Where such delusion existed all the authorities agreed that soundness of mind was impossible, even though on some subjects the person so affected not only showed capacity, but was even talented. The commissioner then proceeded to read from his notes the evidence which had been given in the case, and which has been already published, in great detail. Having concluded the reading of the evidence of Mrs. O'Shea, the court adjourned to this morning, when the learned commissioner will resume his address to the jury.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Lynch.)

In re J. H. Carroll.

The bankrupt was a builder in this city, and the meeting was for proof of debts and final examination. No opposition was offered to the bankrupt, and the final examination was accordingly passed.

Agent for the bankruptcy—Mr. Greaves. For the bankrupt—Mr. Flood.

In re T. Lockhart.

The bankrupt was an extensive provision contractor in this city. The meeting was for proof of debts and final examination. It having been stated to his lordship that on account of the voluminous nature of the bankrupt's accounts they were not yet made out, and that it was therefore desirable his examination should be postponed.

His Lordship consented to adjourn the case for a fortnight.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

A man named Egan was charged by Police-constable 76 B, with disturbing the public peace in Moss-street; also with assaulting the constable when arrested, and rescuing himself, with the assistance of his wife, from custody.—A warrant was issued for his arrest.

Bartholomew Reilly was charged with attempting to pick the pocket of Louis U. Hornidge, in Westmoreland-street.—He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

CAPEL-STREET—YESTERDAY.

Patrick Brophy and James Barrett were brought up in custody of Police-constable 178 C, charged with disorderly conduct and fighting in the public street; also, with assaulting the constable when he interfered to put an end to the disturbance.—One of the prisoners was sentenced to be imprisoned for one month, and the other fined five shillings, or ordered 48 hours' imprisonment.

Two Prussian sailors, belonging to the ship British Merchant, lying at the North Wall, were charged with stealing from a berth in the forecastle of said vessel a blue cloth jacket, the property of M. Toms, a sailor belonging to the same vessel.—The prisoners were remanded.

VOLUNTEER CADET CORPS.—The military spirit which has caused the formation of so many volunteers rifle regiments throughout the land has extended itself to the boys. In various districts corps of cadets are being formed, in which the initiation of military discipline will be taught, and, at the proper age, the young fledgling will be able to join the ranks without the unpleasant matriculation of squad drill. In addition to the utility of such corps, the benefit conferred upon the boys themselves, by being taught to walk upright and graceful, will be something worth acquiring. Previous to the rifle movement there was scarcely one man in a hundred who knew how to walk, although every one could manage to shamble along very well. Amongst some of the earliest of the cadet corps, one has been formed in connection with the "Queen's Westminsters;" and Earl Grosvenor, the Colonel of the latter regiment, takes the warmest interest in the progress of his patriotic recruits. They are under the instruction of a late sergeant of the Guards, who is also a sergeant in the Westminsters, and they assemble for drill three times a week at the Carlton Ride, St. James' Park. The uniform is the same as the Westminster uniform. Twenty of them paraded in rear of the latter corps at the late review, and were heartily cheered by the people as they marched along. Her Majesty, observing youths from ten to fifteen years of age "put through their facings," made inquiries about them, and was much pleased on being told that many of their fathers and brothers were under arms before her upon the ground. Major Mayne has accepted the post of adjutant, and the head-quarters, "pro tem," is at 20, Spring-gardens, the residence of Mr. H. Cross, the hon. secretary. In order to enable any boy to join, the subscription has been fixed at half-a-crown a year, with a five shillings entrance fee.

Holloway's Pills.—Liver complaints and disorders of the bowels.—It is impossible to exaggerate the extraordinary virtues of this medicine in the treatment of all affections of the liver or irregularities of the bowels. In case of depraved or superabundant bile, these Pills, taken freely, have never been known to fail. In bowel complaints they are equally efficacious, but they should then be taken rather more sparingly, for every medicine in the form of an aperient requires caution when the bowels are disordered, though a gentle or more genial aperient than these Pills, in moderate doses, has never yet been discovered. If taken according to the printed instructions, they not only cure the complaint, but improve the whole system.

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HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,

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Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by this *Unrivalled Patent*, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)

Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred to patents, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. DECAYED TEETH stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.

Scaling or Extracting a Tooth, 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s. A set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.

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TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly-invented application of Vulcanized Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAN, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egan, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanized India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanized Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s.; stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 5s.—Mr. W. EGAN, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egan particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanizing on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable fee.

IRISH FAIRS.

CAHIRMEE FAIR.

The annual fair of Cahirmee commenced on Thursday. The show of horses was good, but not so much as that of last year either in number or quality. Those present consisted principally of hunters and horses trained to harness. Of good strong working horses the show was not bad, but of carriage colts there was a great scarcity. Buyers attended in pretty large numbers, several from England and various parts of this country being amongst them, and they picked up some good animals. Mr. Murray, a dealer from Manchester, picked up twelve, at prices ranging up to £120. Mr. Cooper, an English dealer, Mr. Hartigan, of Limerick, Mr. Gloss, buyer for Messrs. Potter, of Ashby, Mr. Brown of Dublin, late of Oxford-street, London, and Mr. M'Grane of Dublin, also bought pretty largely, and Mr. Casey of Cork got a good many, principally carriage horses. The highest figure obtained at the fair, as far as our reporter could learn, was £200, this being for weight-carrying hunters. They ranged from £60 to that figure. Very high prices were asked in the morning, but as the day advanced sellers abated their pretensions and came down considerably. Carriage horses sold from £35 to £45 and £50, and in a few cases up to £60. Strong working horses went at from £24 to £27 and £28, and colts brought from £12 to £15 and £20. Mr. Somerville, of the Ballincollig Gunpowder Mills, sold three very fine hunters at high prices to Mr. Brown, of Dublin. One of them, a chesnut weight-carrying horse, got by Old Arthur, he disposed of for £200, a second also, by Old Arthur, for £150, and the third, a brown horse by Mameluke, for £150. Captain Gubbings, it was stated, bought a fine hunter for £150. Mr. Gregg, a gentleman residing near Charleville, sold a four-year-old, just broken, to Mr. Glass, buyer for the Messrs. Potter, of Ashby, for £107. Mr. Hartigan, of Limerick, disposed of a five-year-old hunter for £120. Mr. Blandford, of Chetwynd, sold to Mr. Brown, of Dublin, a bay horse four years old, got by Rideboy, for £90. Mr. Murray of Manchester, took a hunter from Mr. Holmes, of Ballinees, for £80, and two from Mr. Adams, of Ballinatray, at £50 and £80. Mr. Coppinger, of Midleton, sold a bay harness horse to Mr. M'Grane, of Dublin, for £80, and Mr. George Crofts Harris, of Spittal, disposed of a four-year-old colt to Mr. Murray, of Dublin, for £95. Mr. Richard Morris, of Dunkathal, sold a hunter to Mr. Coleman, a Dublin dealer, for £90. Mr. Davidson, of Monkstown, disposed of a huntress to a Liverpool gentleman for £65, and Mr. Richards, of Patrick-street, parted with a fine animal to Mr. Deasy, of Clonakilty, for £122 10s.

A very beautiful pair of ponies was purchased by Captain Lane, of Killeagh, from Mr. James Roche, farmer and horse dealer, of Kildorrery, for £40. Double that sum or more, it was generally stated and believed, could be realised for them with the greatest ease in London. They were a very dark brown, and a splendid match, so much so, that a casual observer could not tell one from the other. A very nice brown entire pony was bought by Mr. Richard Foley, of this city, for £20. Immediately afterwards he was offered £3 in his bargain for it, but this he refused.

The cattle fair was a remarkably large one, so large, indeed, that a gentleman who is in the habit of constantly attending Cahirmee, observed that he never saw a third of the number of cattle there on any former occasion as was exhibited that day. Another gentleman, one of the greatest experience, assured our reporter that the fair was in this respect, twice as large as any he ever saw at Cahirmee before. The animals on the ground consisted principally of dry cattle and heifers. For these there was but a limited demand, and the prices were complained of as being rather low, or at most middling. For good descriptions only was there any demand. Dry stock sold at an average of £10 a head. Yearling heifers went at from £3 to £5 each, two-year-olds from £5 to £7, and three-year-olds from £7 to £10. Some few good ones brought up to £13. A Mr. Bennett, from the county of Limerick, bought a very fine lot of nine at £13 6s 9d each. Mr. Pierce Purcell, of Dromore, had two splendid two-year-old heifers on the ground. He was offered £34 for them, but would not give them under £40. Three store cows, belonging to Lord Doneraile, were disposed of to Mr. Walsh, of Doneraile, at £14 each.

The show of milch cattle was not large. There were a few good ones present, but there was little or no demand for this class of animals. Of calves there was a large number in the field, but they were rather inferior in quality, and were not in demand.

There was a great show of sheep and lambs, but a poor attendance of buyers. The consequence was that many did not change hands, and those not at extravagant prices. Fat sheep brought from 40s. to 47s. a-head, and lambs from 20s. to 32s., or even a few shillings more, according to their description. Anything like a passable store sheep could not be got for less than 30s. Ten fat sheep, Leicesters, belonging to Lord Doneraile, changed hands to Mr. Coughlan, of Buttevant, at 47s. each. Mr. Atkins, of Rossa, sold a fine lot of fifteen lambs at 32s. each, and Mr. Arundel Hill, of Graigue, disposed of a pen of ten, out of sixteen, at 31s. He parted with them to Mr. Wall, of Doneraile. Mr. Morrissy, of Cahirmee, sold a pen of six lambs, at 27s. 6d., and Mr. William Hunter, of Castletownroche, a lot of twenty-five at 26s. each, to Mr. Saunders, of Charleville. For five of these he previously refused a sum of £10.

RAILWAY TRANSPORT OF TROOPS.—The conveyance of a military force by railway is not a novel operation, but it is generally confined to infantry, and the number of rank and file conveyed at once rarely equals that of the passengers by many an excursion train, while the troops have the advantage of being under perfect discipline at the beginning and end of the journey. The conveyance of infantry is comparatively an easy task, and the time required may be soon calculated; but artillery, which includes so much besides men—heavy guns, ammunition waggons, and horses—that all must be kept together, separation from either making the rest useless, is more difficult to deal with. If the movement is complicated by a force of cavalry, the difficulty is increased still further by the large number of horses, without which the men are *hors de combat*; the original dragoon, who served both on horse and foot, being extinct. He has not been able to hold his own, and the military working of the "theory of selection" has extinguished him. In a campaign, supposing the existence of good roads and abundant forage, artillery and cavalry are not the most difficult parts of an army to move. But if they can be carried to the actual field by railroad, the saving in time—the most important item—is immense. This is evident enough—a mere truism. But the practical mode of doing it, the amount of railway plant required, and the efficiency of the railway staff for the operation, have by no means been fully tested. An experiment, however, was made on Wednesday on rather a large scale, the results of which gave some idea of the time required to convey a combined force of artillery and cavalry from point to point by railroad. The London and North Western Railway Company having received 20 hours' notice to prepare a point on one of their branch lines for "debarking," to use a foreign term, a certain number of troops, a piece of waste ground on the Willesden Junction line was selected for the purpose. A by-way, leading from the great Harrow-road crosses the rails, or rather the rails cross it on the level. On each side of this roadway a temporary platform had been raised, exactly resembling those of cattle stations. One ran for some distance parallel with the rails, with a sloping descent from it. The other was narrow, and at right angles to the railway. The difference of size was made purposely, and horses and guns were debarked at both to test the relative merits of this broad and narrow guage. The smaller was merely a strong wooden framework, resting on sleepers, planked and covered with ballast. The point from which the combined force departed was the Caledonian-road station; it consisted of the Grey battery of the Royal Artillery, which had arrived from Woolwich on the previous night, and between 400 and 500 cavalry, composed of the 2nd Life Guards and the 10th Hussars. This is not a large force, the number of a full regiment of cavalry and one complete battery of field guns do not reckon for much in a great war; but it required six immense trains, each of more than 30 carriages, to bring them down from the Islington station. The last train started thence at a quarter-past eleven, and had not disposed of its martial freight till nearly four o'clock. The first train down arrived within sight of the platform at ten o'clock, but, for some reason not at once perceptible, was halted there, and the men kept locked up in the carriages till 1 o'clock. It was a very close day; the Artillery uniform is not the coolest summer wear, and most people know how stifling a closely-packed carriage is when motionless. When released, the men rushed and leaped out, half stewed and exceedingly fagged, much more so than they would have been by any march of the same distance. But, as this detention may have been part of the test, we will not say it was unnecessary for the main object; only it seemed so. The horses, being in open carriages, did not suffer so much; but appeared very glad to feel the earth under their feet, and the guns behind them again. They stood seven in each carriage, ready harnessed. The guns and ammunition carts were on railway trucks. The nicest part of the operation was adjusting the train to the platforms, so that each carriage should have its roadway exactly leading from it. That arranged, the rest was easy. The men rushed out, the horses pranced down the platform, and the guns and carts descended the slope by their own weight. Nevertheless, each train occupied from 30 to 40 minutes before it was clear. As soon as the cavalry mounted it left the ground, and proceeded by the by-road to London, the artillery drew up in the land leading to the Harrow-road, the first guns halting till all had been got out. The whole battery then returned by the high road to Islington. The Earl of Cardigan was on the ground watching the proceedings.

BIRTHS.

Claxton—July 8, at Brighton, the wife of Sergeant-Major Claxton, 4th Dragoon Guards, of a daughter.

Foster—On July 10, at Norwich, the wife of Francis G. Foster, Esq., of a son.

Hogg—July 11, at the Rectory, Castlerahan, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Hogg, of a son.

Johnston—At the Rectory, Magheracross, the residence of her father, the wife of the Rev. Walter Johnston, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Moreton and Dunlop—July 11, at St. Michael's Church, Chester-square, by the Bishop of Jamaica, assisted by the Rev. Scott Moncrieff, the Hon. Reynolds Moreton, brother to the Earl of Ducie, to Charlotte Constance, only daughter of the late Sir John Dunlop, Bart.

Parker and Wood—July 11, at St. Pancras Church, Septimus Parker, of Farncombe, Surrey, son of the late William Parker, of North Bank, Regent's Park, to Ellen, eldest daughter of the late Henry Wood, of Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

DEATHS.

Cooper—July 9, at Anglesea-avenue, Blackrock, in the 58th year of her age, Eliza, wife of Edward Wilson Cooper, Esq., late of Abbey-street, and Leinster-road, Rathmines.

Gaynor—July 7, at Killiney House, the residence of his father, Henry Drew Gaynor, Esq., Captain Durham Regiment of Militia, aged 35 years, sincerely and deservedly regretted by his family and friends.

Lind—July 10, at Cornerstone Lodge, Ryde, I.W., James Player Lind, Esq., M.D., late of Wadham Coll., Oxon, in the 70th year of his age, a J.P. for the county of Hants, and many years Chairman of the Bench of Magistrates at Ryde.

Mundy—July 10, in London, after a few days' illness, Major-General G. C. Mundy, Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey, eldest son of the late General and the Hon. Sarah Mundy.

Revell—July 9, at Bloomfield Cottage, Newcastle, county Wicklow, Mary, fourth daughter of the late John Revell, of Ballymoney, Esq., much regretted by a large circle of friends and relatives.

Vulliamy—July 11, at Carlsruhe, Duchy of Baden, from an accident in his 21st year, Herbert Edward, the second and much-beloved son of Frederick Vulliamy, Esq., of Ipswich.

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